

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elkridge Furnace Complex

other names/site number

HO-367

2. Location

street & number 5730 & 5741-5745 Furnace Ave., 5735 Race Road N/A not for publicationcity, town Elkridge

N/A vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21227

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>6</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u> Total

name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Date

3/14/90

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

COMMERCE/TRADE/office

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls brick

roof asphalt

other wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

The Elkridge Furnace Complex comprises the six remaining buildings of an iron furnace which operated from the 18th century into the 1860s. Included are a large and refined 2 1/2 story side passage double-pile Federal/Greek Revival house, the residence of the furnace owner, constructed ca. 1835; a frame dwelling of approximately the same date which probably accommodated a manager or clerk; a 2 1/2 story, 5-bay center-passage company store and hotel or dormitory for furnace workers; two nineteenth century 14' x 16' plank outbuildings, possibly slave quarters; and a mid-19th century brick duplex worker's dwelling. The complex retains a high degree of integrity.

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Owner's Residence, ca. 1835

Located on the north side of Furnace Avenue, between the road and the Patapsco River, the main house is a large 2 1/2 story brick side-passage double-pile dwelling with a two story kitchen wing. The principal (south) facade is laid in Flemish bond with extremely fine mortar joints and gauged brick jack arches. The south facade is three bays wide, with the entrance in the east bay. This entrance features fine transitional Federal-Green Revival detailing, and consists of double leaf doors with five panels each, flanked by narrow sidelights within a broad architrave. The door panels are recessed with Grecian ovolo panel molds. The sidelights have oval leaded tracery. The architrave is unmolded, except for a heavy Grecian ovolo at the edge of the jamb; the strips between the jamb and sidelights terminate in faceted corner blocks.

The other openings on both the first and second stories hold large 6/6 sash windows with half-round molded frames and wooden sills. A Colonial Revival porch with turned columns spans the facade; beneath the porch, 8-pane cellar windows with early iron bars are aligned below the first-floor window openings.

A two-course corbeled cornice marks the eave. The gable roof has a prominent overhang, probably the result of a Victorian period renovation; the roof framing, however, appears to remain unaltered. A late-19th-century clipped-gable dormer is centered on the south slope just above the eave; the triangular space under the shallow pitched dormer is sheathed in German siding with a central 6/6 sash.

Brick interior chimney stacks with corbeled caps; emerge from the roof about midway up the south and north slopes. Their location, offset to the east of center, reflects the unusual placement of the fireplaces against the masonry partition wall between the stair passage and the principal rooms; a more typical arrangement would locate the fireplaces against the gable end wall.

The west elevation, like all the other walls of the house, is laid in 5-course bond. The west gable is four bays wide, with two large 6/6 windows to the north of center and one to the south; the southernmost bay is unfenestrated. This pattern characterizes both the first and second stories. Eight-pane cellar windows are aligned below the first-floor openings; the northernmost window is closed with a pair of batten shutters hung on strap hinges, and the others have early iron bars. All openings have plain (i.e., not gauged) jack arches; window frames have a half-round profile and wooden sills.

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A large semicircular window is centered in the upper gable, comprising a 6/6 sash flanked by fixed multipane lunettes set in an arched openings. The peak of the gable overhang is clipped.

The north slope of the roof has a single gable-roofed dormer with 6/6 sash located to the west of center.

A two-story, three bay kitchen wing extends to the north. Its west wall is flush with the west gable of the main house, and the brickwork appears to be continuous, indicating a single period of construction. On the first story, a transomed entrance is located slightly south of center, flanked on either side by 6/6 windows. A Victorian one-bay shed-roofed porch sheltered the entrance until recently; a flight of four granite steps to a granite deck remain. A bulkhead entrance in the south bay provides access to the cellar, lighted by an 8-pane window in the north bay. First floor and cellar level openings have jack arches. Three 6/6 windows are ranged across the second story, below a two-course corbeled cornice. The west slope of the gable roof has two gabled dormers with 6/6 sash; Grecian ovolo-plus-fillet molding decorates their eaves and rake, with short returns on the front.

The north gable wall of the kitchen is unfenestrated. A two-story gallery comprises the eastern third of this elevation, recessed within the unbroken pitch of the roof. The triangular area above the ceiling of the gallery is enclosed with plain weatherboards. Beaded, tapered rakeboards follow the slope; an interior chimney with corbeled cap rises from the peak of the gable.

The east elevation of the kitchen wing is spanned by the gallery mentioned above. At the first-floor level, this porch has turned columns which appear early, and a recently rebuilt brick deck; on the upper level, there is a balustrade with rectangular balusters and an oval-section rail; the porch posts are square up to the handrail, and turned above it. There is a board ceiling on the first level, while the gallery ceiling is finished with plaster. Under the porch, in the east elevation, there is a transomed kitchen entrance flanked by 6/6 windows on the first level, and two doors on the second level providing independent access from the second-floor passage and chamber, with a 6/6 window in the north bay. Early louvered shutters survive in this protected location. Entrances at the south end of the porch provide access to and from the main house on both levels. A gabled dormer is located to the north of center on the east slope of the roof.

The north elevation of the main house is entirely covered by the kitchen wing and integral gallery. One corbel course is just visible at cornice level above the roof of the wing, but the Victorian eave overhang conceals most of this treatment.

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The east gable of the main house has two barred cellar windows. Entrances with six-panel doors are offset to the south of center on both the first and second stories; although both of these entrances are well above ground level, there is no readily observable evidence of a former porch or stair or porch serving them. On the second story, a 6/6 window located to the right of the door lights the stair passage; there is a pair of smaller 6/6 windows in the gable peak. The clipped gable overhang seen on the west elevation is repeated on this side.

The interior is organized in a side passage plan, with the passage running the depth of the house along the east side, and two equal sized rooms opening off the passage on the west.

The first floor is characterized by an extremely high level of refinement in decorative detailing, reflecting transitional Federal-Greek Revival influence. The stair passage is the most elaborately decorated public space, and sets the tone for the rooms which open off it. Six-panel doors have shallow-fielded panels with Grecian-ovolo-plus-fillet panel molds, and are framed by complex symmetrically molded architraves with corner blocks enriched by an unusual four-leaf foliated motif in full relief. A heavy plaster cornice incorporating several classical molding profiles encircles the passage; around the ceiling within the cornice, the architrave molding and corner blocks repeated in plaster. Plaster molding divides the ceiling into three panels, each with a circular medallion with profiles derived from the cornice molding; the central medallion is larger and features an elaborate grapevine motif. The stepped baseboard is capped by a double Grecian ovolo and fillet.

The two-run stair rises against the east wall. Slender tapered tiger maple balusters carry an oval-section walnut handrail which ends in a scroll at the "squirrel cage" newel.

The step ends are decorated with scrollwork, and the area under the carriage is paneled, with panel profiles and molds matching those found in the doors. At the north end of the passage, an original louvered door under the stair landing opens into a small vestibule affording communication between the dining room, cellar, and porch. It is noteworthy that the corner blocks in this small service area are plain, lacking the foliated element.

The south parlor and north dining room exhibit a level of finish consistent with that established in the passage. Architrave and baseboard trim are identical, and the plaster cornice and ceiling treatments are also the same except that these rooms have a single central medallion without the grapevine motif. Large 6/6 windows are set in splayed jambs with a heavy bead at the edge; the area below each window has a single horizontal panel matching the door panels. A pair of large double leaf doors with eight panels each is centered in the partition separating these two rooms.

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The parlor and dining room are heated by fireplaces with Classical mantels of black marble. As noted above, these interior fireplaces are backed up against the east wall of these rooms, i.e. the partition separating them from the passage, a highly unusual configuration.

A door in the west corner of the north wall of the dining room opens into a large pantry, through which access is gained to the kitchen. The north gable wall of the kitchen is dominated by a large cooking fireplace which retains an early iron crane. To the left of the fireplace, original built-in cabinets occupy the area between the chimney breast and the west wall.

The south wall of the kitchen is a board partition with three doors+ to a closet on the east, a winder stair in the approximate center, and the pantry on the west.

The winder stair rises from the kitchen to a small cross-passage, with a door to the upper level of the gallery at its east end and a modern bathroom inserted at the west end. A chamber over the kitchen opens off the north side of the passage. This room is heated by a fireplace in the north gable wall. An elaborate Greek Revival mantel, with symmetrically molded pilasters supporting a paneled frieze and complex-molded shelf, framing an outstanding iron fireplace insert bearing the mark of Ellicott's Elkridge Furnace. Original closets flank the fireplace (the one to the left has been enlarged); the interior plaster shows evidence of original shelving.

The main stair rises to a broad landing which has a door in the north wall opening onto the upper level of the gallery. The stair turns and continues to the second-floor passage, which is lighted by a 6/6 window in the west wall; next to this window, there is a door opening to the outside, although there is no evidence on the exterior of the former porch or gallery this door would have served, nor in fact of any provision for such a porch which may have been intended but not realized. The passage features decorative detailing consistent with that of the first floor.

Two chambers open off the passage to the west, and there is another small room at the south end of the passage. The chambers are heated by fireplaces with Greek Revival influenced mantels, comprising columns supporting bulls-eye side blocks flanking a symmetrically molded frieze and complex molded shelf. The architrave and baseboard trim is similar to that downstairs, but slightly simplified; the corner blocks have bull's eyes, not foliated motifs, and the baseboard profile lacks one element. The small unheated room at the end of the passage has a 3-pane transom over the door, and a shallow built-in cabinet has narrow double-leaf doors.

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The half-story of the main block contains four small, simply finished rooms. Two of these have fireplaces with backband surrounds and molded shelves; the other two are unheated. There are two unheated rooms in the half-story of the kitchen wing.

Company **Store and Hotel or Dormitory**, 2nd quarter 19th Century

Abutting the main house on the east is a 2 1/2 story, five-bay, gable roofed building constructed of brick laid in 5-course bond. This building is labeled "store" on Martenet's 1860 map, and was probably constructed in the second quarter of the 19th century. The south facade, facing Furnace Avenue, has a central entrance with a (replacement) door framed by narrow panels and surmounted by a transom. A heavy twisted iron bar runs across the transom. The entrance is flanked by pairs of 6/6 windows in half-round molded frames, with jack arch lintels and wooden sills. A hipped porch spans the three center bays. Five 6/6 windows are ranged across the second story. The eaves are finished with a box cornice with a cove crown mold, cove-and-bead bed mold, and a plain fascia.

The main house adjoins the west gable end of this building about two-thirds of the way back. There is a single 6/6 window centrally located at both second floor and attic level. A corbeled interior end chimney, is set back to the north of the ridge.

The north elevation, oriented to the Patapsco River, is similar to the south facade, with a transomed entrance in the central bay flanked on either side by two 6/6 windows. The first-floor windows retain flat-paneled shutters with the unusual feature of iron strap reinforcements across the inner face of the lower panels, and hardware for barring them from inside. This feature, and the iron bar across the south transom, reflect a concern with security consistent with the building's commercial use.

The east gable elevation has a small transomed entrance in the north corner, and bulkhead at the south end. The bulkhead retains its original beaded batten doors in a beaded surround behind a later granite structure with steel doors. There is evidence that a small gable-roofed addition formerly existed against the northern half of this elevation. The uppers stories each have a centered 6/6 window, and an interior end chimney is offset to the north of the ridge.

The interior is laid out in a center passage plan, with two unequal-sized rooms on either side. The winder stair near the north end of the passage is the result of a post-Victorian reorientation; evidence suggests that the original stair ran in a steep, straight flight from just inside the north door.

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The partition which formerly separated the southeast and northeast rooms has been removed, but its location is apparent on the ceiling joists. The northeast room was the smaller of the two, and had a plastered ceiling. This room was heated (the fireplace mantel has been lost) and finished with symmetrically-molded architrave trim with bull's-eye corner blocks. This room was accessible both through the center passage, and also by means of an independent entrance from outside, located in the east gable wall facing the furnace.

The southeast room was considerably larger and less finely detailed. This room was unheated, and the ceiling joists were left exposed with beaded edges. Window and door frames in this room (and in the two western first-floor rooms as well as the south end of the passage) have simple double-half-round trim.

Two rooms open off the west side of the passage. As on the east side, the northwest room is heated while the southwest room is not. It appears that these two rooms did not originally communicate with one another. The northwest room has a doorway to the main house in the west gable wall.

Architectural evidence suggests that the buildings's primary orientation was to the north, toward the river. The north end of the passage has more formal detailing than the south end, and the stair originally rose from just inside the north door. The small northwest room is the most carefully finished of the four rooms on the first floor; its level of finish, and the independent entrance, suggest that this room functioned as a public space, perhaps an office. The unheated south rooms may have held merchandise, and the northwest room -- heated and communicating directly with the main house -- may have served as a counting room.

The upper stories contain sleeping chambers. Local tradition holds that the building functioned as a hotel; this may be correct, but a dormitory for furnace workers would be an equally likely interpretation. On the second story, the two north rooms are larger than the south rooms, and feature fireplaces with Greek Revival mantels, symmetrical architrave trim with bull's-eye corner blocks, and beaded baseboards. The three south rooms are unheated, and have double-half-round trim and plain baseboards. The two unheated rooms in the half-story have peg rails in addition to woodwork like that of the second floor south rooms. The west attic room retains a beaded batten door.

Plank Outbuildings (2), Nineteenth Century

Northwest of the house are two 14' x 16' one-story gable-roofed outbuildings, of dovetailed plank construction on stone foundations. The one just west of the kitchen wing has a two-bay facade, with a beaded-batten door in a beaded frame in its left bay and a 6/6 window to the right, closed with a batten shutter. The west gable is unfenestrated. The north elevation has a

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single 6/6 window opening, approximately centered, with a batten shutter. An exterior chimney stack formerly rose against the east gable; to the right of the chimney location, a small batten door, probably reached by a ladder, affords the only access to the loft. The building is sheathed in circular-sawn weatherboards, secured with machine nails. Where this siding has been removed, as on the south elevation, traces of whitewash and red paint remain on the planks; the east gable, facing the kitchen, retains evidence of an early exterior finish of smooth plaster. The building is constructed of pitted planks which were evidently reused, as they exhibit numerous plugged one-inch holes at approximately regular intervals, as well as several open mortises distributed at random.

The interior of this building is finished with plaster over riven lath secured with machine nails. The floor is excavated to about a foot below grade and paved with brick. The remains of a large brick fireplace are centered on the east wall, flanked by brick facing up to about waist height. Window and door frames are finished with a narrow band of molding primarily federal in character. Several carved hanging pegs are placed in various locations around the room. There is no evidence of interior access to the loft, which is also plastered.

The other outbuilding, located about 40' to the west, is identical in form and construction but exhibits a much lower degree of interior finish. Here the floor is dirt, the walls and ceiling merely whitewashed, and there is no evidence of decorative architrave trim. A crude stair is located in the northwest corner; although this is clearly a modern stair, the header is mortised into the top gable plank and ceiling joists in such a way as to suggest it is in an original location. In the loft, the gable studs are tenoned into the top plank and toe-nailed against the end rafters with machine nails. A squarish 4-pane window is offset to the south in the east gable; a small door is centered in the west gable. The common rafters are hewn from reused timber; some are lapped at the ridge but an equal number are mitered, and there is no discernable pattern to the distribution of the two types.

Manager or Clerk's House, ca. 1835

Opposite the main house at 5730 Furnace Avenue is a 2 1/2 story gable-roofed frame side-passage single pile dwelling with an original kitchen ell. This building is sheathed in wide weatherboards, and features a small pedimented portico over its transomed entrance. The interior retains the majority of its original decorative detailing, which reflects a period and stylistic influences consistent with that of the main house, albeit on a lesser scale. It is a reasonable assumption that this house accommodated a manager or clerk associated with the furnace operations in the second quarter of the 19th century.

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Brick Duplex, mid 19th-Century

South of the furnace site, at 5730 Race Road, stands a two-story brick duplex with a low-pitched gable roof, which presumably housed furnace workers in the mid-19th century. This building has been extensively altered with the conversion to a single family dwelling in the early 20th century, and more recently by the application of blue synthetic siding, but nevertheless retains sufficient integrity of form, materials, and location to reflect its association with the manufacturing complex.

See Continuation Sheet No. 7.9

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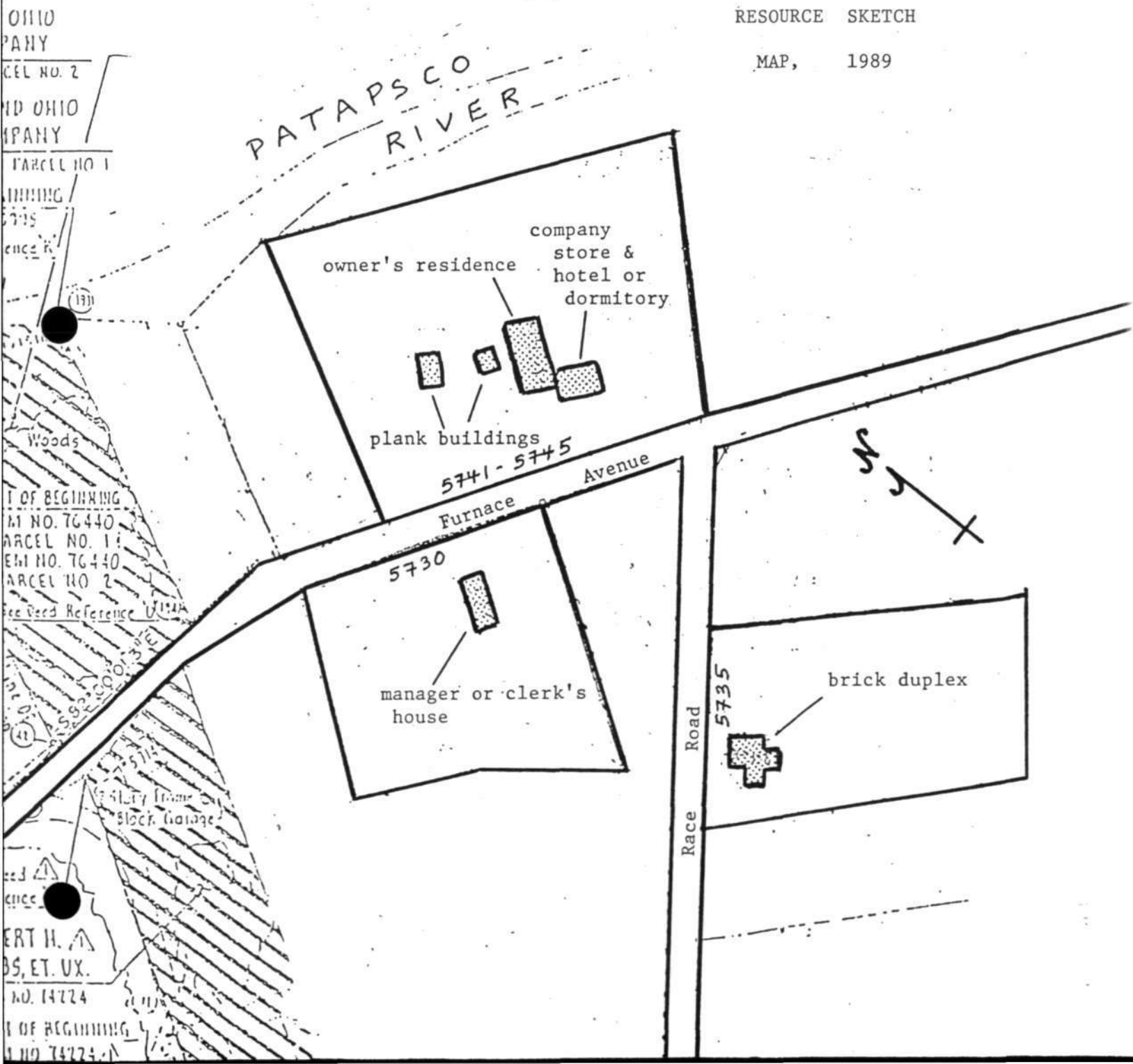
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RESOURCE SKETCH

MAP, 1989



8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locallyApplicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

c.1835-1868

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Elkridge Furnace Complex is significant for the architectural character of some of its buildings and for its association with the iron industry in nineteenth century Maryland. Architecturally, the owner's residence is an unusually sophisticated example of a second-quarter nineteenth century house for then-rural Howard County. Characterized by refined Federal-Greek Revival woodwork, the house has an unusual interior chimney placement, ornate ceiling plaster work, double doors between the first floor parlors, and stone mantels. Adding to architectural significance are two buildings of dovetailed plank construction. These buildings are rare examples of a form of construction once believed to be relatively common. Historically, the Elkridge Furnace Complex adds to our knowledge of the iron industry. The complex buildings reflect domestic aspects of the managers and workers plus insights into the commercial aspect. Of particular note is the company store and hotel dormitory. This building with its high degree of integrity of plan and features permits inferences regarding the building's functions. Especially noteworthy are the early security devices and the hierarchy of finishes reflecting the status of various rooms. The only approximately comparable building known in the state is the Harford Furnace Store in Harford County which has been extensively altered.

☒ See continuation sheet forHISTORIC CONTEXT and MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN data.

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s):

Agricultural/Industrial Transition A. D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning

Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:

Category: buildings

Historic Environment: rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

COMMERCE/TRADE/office

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

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Section number 8 Page 8.2HISTORIC CONTEXT:

The tract of which the land associated with the Elkridge Furnace Complex is a part was originally surveyed by Robert Hughes and resurveyed by James McCubbin in 1744. McCubbins' property was incorporated into a 1730-acre tract known as "Walker's Inheritance" through a resurvey by Dr. James Walker in 1744. Elkridge Furnace was established by Caleb Dorsey, who bought a portion of the Walker property at an unknown date. By 1768 the furnace required rebuilding, which was accomplished by a Dr. Howard.

The property changed hands many times into the first quarter of the 19th century. By 1820, the furnace was operated by John and Andrew Ellicott. The Ellicotts rebuilt the furnace to a much larger capacity, enabling them to produce 16,000 tons of pig iron in 1826. In 1836, the Ellicotts purchased the complex from Nehemiah Rowles. The furnace continued to be operated by Jonathan Ellicott and Sons until 1854 when Henry William Ellicott sold the property to Robert Howard.

The buildings comprising the present Elkridge Furnace Complex were in all likelihood constructed during the Ellicotts' tenure. Stylistic features in conjunction with construction technology suggest that the main house, outbuildings, manager's dwelling and store/dormitory were all built within a fairly close time frame centered on the mid-1830s.

Robert Howard sold the property to the Great Falls Iron Company in 1858 for \$71,000. The transaction included "all personal property of Robert Howard. . .horses, mules, oxen, wagons and carts, hay, straw, grain, feed, manure and farming utensils, furnace tools, fixtures and machinery, engine and boilers, baskets and barrows with materials for the manufacture of iron ore, coal, wood, shells. Fire brick, old iron, iron pipe, patterns, flasks, etc. and the stack of good wares and merchandise in the store of the said Howard at Elkridge Landing": (Deed of 25 Jan., 1858 - liber 19, folio 132). Martenet's 1860 map of Howard County shows the complex as a dozen or more buildings along Furnace Avenue to the west and are indicated as belonging to the Great Falls Iron Company. These buildings, probably workers' houses, have not survived.

The Patapsco River flooded in 1868, destroying the furnace. The property passed to Robert H. Brown in 1887. Brown was probably responsible for the Victorian alterations to the main house which included the Furness-inspired clipped dormer and gable eaves.

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Brown sold the property to Joseph Toomey, Jr. in 1904; it remained in the Toomey family until 1971, when it was sold to Irwin Lowe. The property was acquired by the State of Maryland in the 1980s.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Howard County Land Records, Courthouse, Ellicott City, MD.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis (statewide and Howard County).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property approximately 6 acres
USGS quad Relay, MD

UTM References

A

1	8
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3	5	2	9	3	0
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4	3	4	1	5	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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Zone Easting Northing

D

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description _____

☒ See continuation sheets No. 10.1, 10.2, 10.3

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of the three detached parcels upon which the historic resource stand. The surrounding parcels are characterized by mostly twentieth century houses and commercial buildings - all non-furnace associated - many of which have been or will be demolished. Areas along the river are now Howard County park land.

☐ See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title Peter E. Kurtze, Historic Sites Survey Administrator

organization Maryland Historical Trust date 1989

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 974-5000

city or town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

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BEGINNING FOR THE First on the East side of the Elkridge Road at the Southeast corner of a lot conveyed by Robert H. Brown and his wife, to Joseph H. Toomey and wife by Deed dated December 21, 1904 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber WWLC 80, folio 229, thence running along the East side of said road South 51 1/4 degrees East 18.95 perches to a fence corner, thence along said fence North 53 degrees East 16 perches to the Southwest bank of the Patapsco River thence along the water of said river North 47 degrees West 23 3/4 perches to the end of the second line of said parcel from Robert H. Brown and his wife to Joseph H. Toomey and his wife, thence reversing said line South 36 degrees West 17 perches to the place of beginning containing therein 2.2 acres of land more or less. The improvements thereon being now known as 5741-45 Furnace Avenue.

Being the same lot of ground which by Deed dated July 13, 1987 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County, Maryland in Liber 1705 Folio 156, was granted and conveyed by Irwin Lowe and Patsy A. Lowe, his wife to the Grantors herein.

BEGINNING FOR THE Second at an iron pipe heretofore set on the south edge of the country road known as Race Road, the said point being at 184.42 feet on the second or south 59-1/2 West 36.3 perches line of that land, the land herein described being a part thereof, which by deed dated February 27, 1906 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber No. 81, folio 561, etc., was granted and conveyed by March M. Dempster to James N. Fitzgerald and Lizzie V. Fitzgerald, his wife, and running with the said road and reversely with a part of the said second line to the origin thereof, as now surveyed: (1) North 63 degrees, 19 minutes 36 seconds East 184.42 feet to a stone heretofore set, thence leaving the said road and running reversely with the first and sixth lines of the said land, (2) South 35 degrees 23 minutes 24 seconds East 364.68 feet, (3) South 80 degrees 49 minutes 36 seconds West 48.50 feet to the northeastern end of that land, which by deed dated May 26, 1970 and recorded among the said Land Records in Liber No. 533, folio 42, etc., was granted and conveyed by Marie Fitzgerald to Howard County (Department of Sewers) and running reversely with the tenth or South 45 degrees 20 minutes 48 seconds East 5.58 foot line of the said land; (4) North 35 degrees 58 minutes 42 seconds West 5.58 feet, thence running reversely with the ninth, eighth and a part of the seventh lines of the said conveyance to Howard County, thence with a curve to the left; (5) RADIUS - 230.00 feet subtended by the Chord: South 71 degrees 17 minutes 57 seconds West 71.74 feet, (6) South 62 degrees 19 minutes 36 seconds West 60.93 feet to a point on a straight line projection of the second or South 35 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds East 320.11 foot line of that line, which by deed dated April 22, 1971 and recorded among the said Land Records in Liber No. 556, folio 40, etc., was granted and conveyed by Marie I. Fitzgerald to Tilden O. Yancy and Rosetta M. Yancy, his wife, thence running reversely with the said projection in combination with the said second line of the said conveyance to Yancy; (7) North 35 degrees 25 minutes 24 seconds West 332.21 feet to the point of beginning, containing 2.265 acres of land, more or less. The improvements thereon being known and designated as 5735 Race Road.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetElkridge Furnace Complex
Howard County, Maryland

HO-367

Section number 10 Page 10.2

This parcel of land is also shown on Minor Subdivision Plat No. M050 71, folio 12, filed in the Office of Planning and Zoning for Howard County, Maryland.

Being the same lot of ground which by Deed dated April 15, 1987 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 1637 Folio 598 was granted and conveyed by Richard L. Spitznogle and Katherine A. Spitznogle, his wife to the grantors herein.

BEGINNING FOR THE Third on the West side of Furnace Road at the end of a line drawn South 23 degrees 30 minutes West 50.16 feet from a stone at the beginning of the land described in the deed dated December 21, 1904 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber W.W.L.C. No. 80, Folio 229, etc., from Robert H. Brown and others to Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. and wife, said point of beginning being also the beginning of a lot of ground conveyed on the 27th day of February 1906, by Mary M. Dempster to the said Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. and wife, and recorded among the land records of Howard County and running thence south 49 degrees 15 minutes East 120 feet, thence South 40 degrees 45 minutes west 247.57 feet, thence North 30 degrees 15 minutes West 126.91 feet to a stone, thence North 49 degrees 15 minutes West 115.50 feet thence North 40 degrees 45 minutes East 199.65 feet, thence South 52 degrees 31 minutes East 115.69 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.163 acres of land, more or less.

Being the same lot of ground which by deeds dated July 15, 1987 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber 1702 Folio 186 and Liber 1702 Folio 474 was granted and conveyed by Roy A. Bauman County, Inc. to the grantors herein.

BEING the same land which by Deed dated October 17, 1918 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber H.B.N. 106, Folio 159, was granted and conveyed by John Pitzinger and wife to Lewis C. Tommey and Fannie L. Tommey, his wife.

SAVING AND EXCEPTING therefrom all that lot of ground devised by Barbara Ellen Toomey to her daughter, Helen Lucy Tommey, by Item 1, Paragraph B of her Last Will and Testament, recorded in Wills Liber R.D. 6 at Folio 376.

BEING also all that lot devised to Lewis C. Toomey by his mother, Barbara Ellen Toomey, by Item 2, Paragraph A of her Last Will and Testament dated July 3, 1923 and duly admitted to probate by the Orphan's Court of Howard County in the Office of the Register of Wills in Wills Liber R.D. 6 at Folio 376.

BEING also a part of that property which by deed dated September 1, 1955 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber R.H.M. 273, Folio 138, was granted and conveyed by Daniel M. Murray, Jr. and Marshall Hunter Murray, his wife, to Lewis C. Tommey and Frances L. Toomey, his wife.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Elkridge Furnace Complex
Howard County, Maryland

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Section number 10 Page 10.3

The said Lewis C. Toomey departed this Life on or about January 19, 1961 owning said parcels of land as a tenant by the entirety with Frances L. Toomey.

BEING also all that parcel of ground which by deed dated April 23, 1968 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber W.H.W. 486, Folio 785, was granted and conveyed by Leroy A. Bauman and Carolyn B. Bauman, his wife, to Frances L. Toomey.

The said Frances L. Toomey departed this life intestate on November 2, 1968, leaving as her only heir at law the said Lewis C. Toomey, Jr., the Grantor herein.

BEING all those parcel of ground which by Deed dated October 3, 1973 and recorded among the Land Records of Howard County in Liber C.M.P. No. 656, Folio 110, was granted and conveyed by Lewis C. Toomey, Jr. to Roy a Bauman Co., Inc.

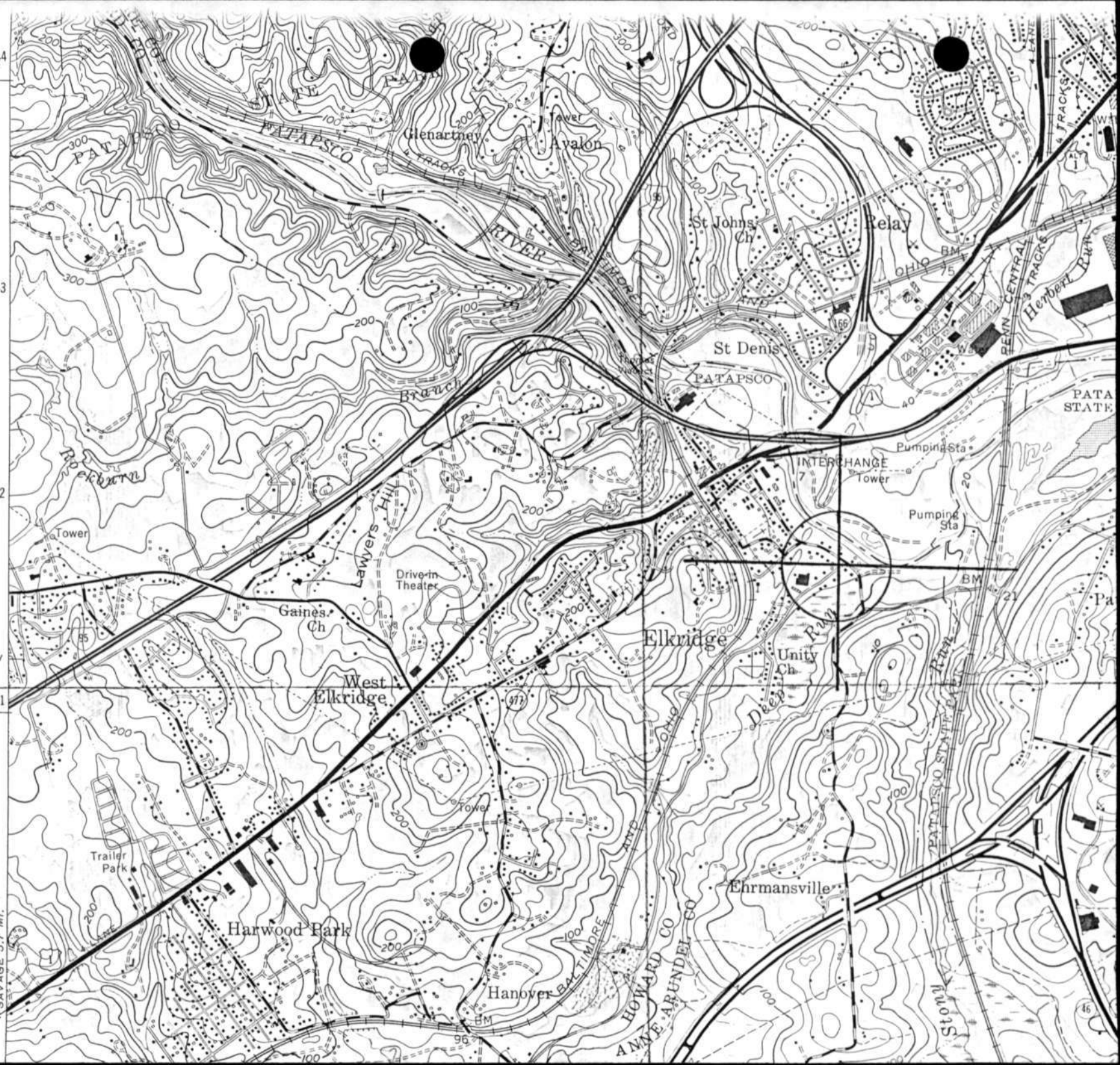
Elkridge
Furnace
Complex

HO-367

Howard Co.
Maryland

18/352930/4341580

WASHINGTON, D.C. 27 MI.
SAVAGE 5.7 MI.





ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX No. 367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE AND STORE,
VIEW FROM S.W.

1/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX No. 367

HOWARD CO., MD

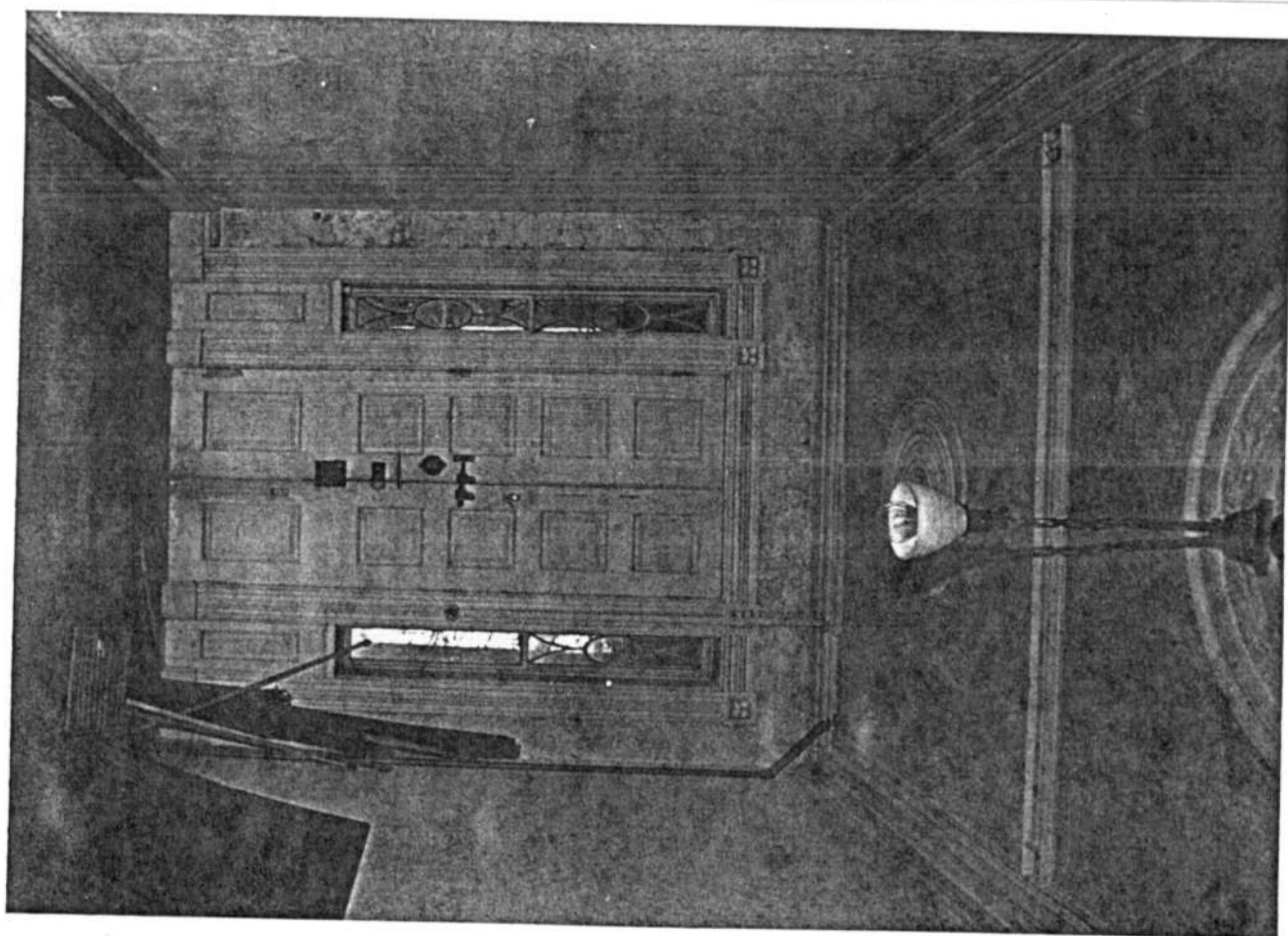
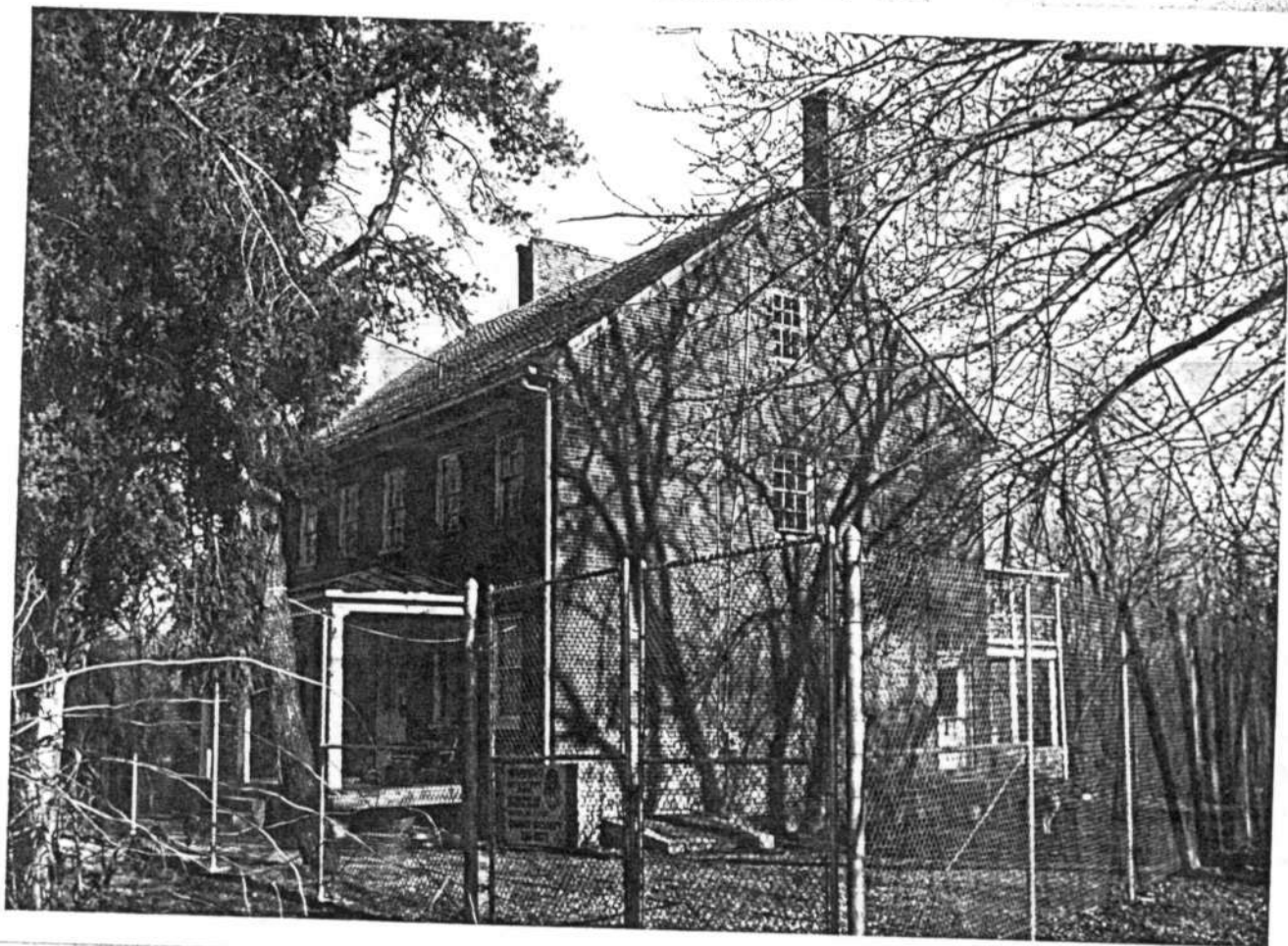
PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

~~THE~~ STORE, SOUTH FACADE

2/19

HO-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX

NO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

STORE, VIEW FROM S.E.

3/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO-367

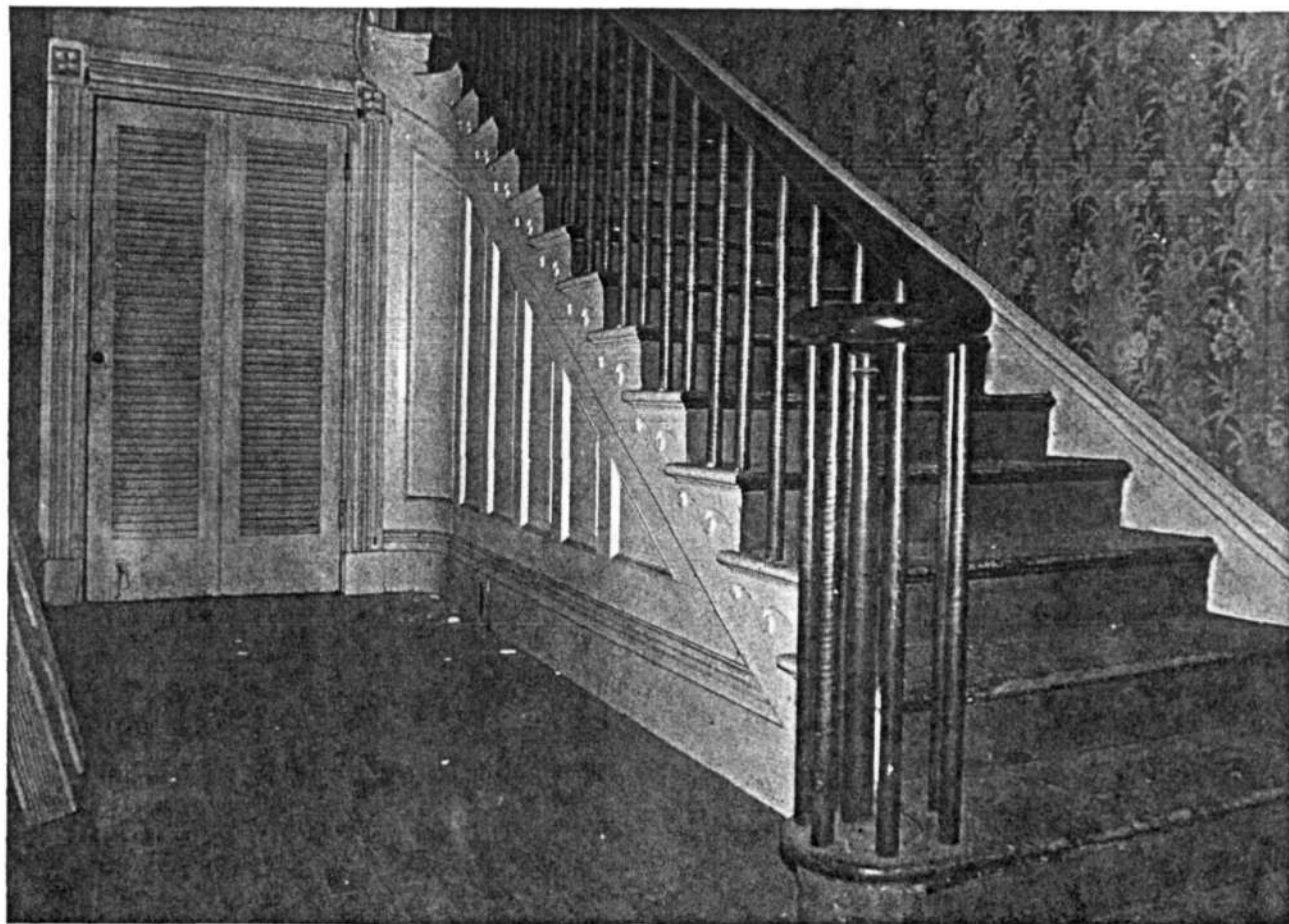
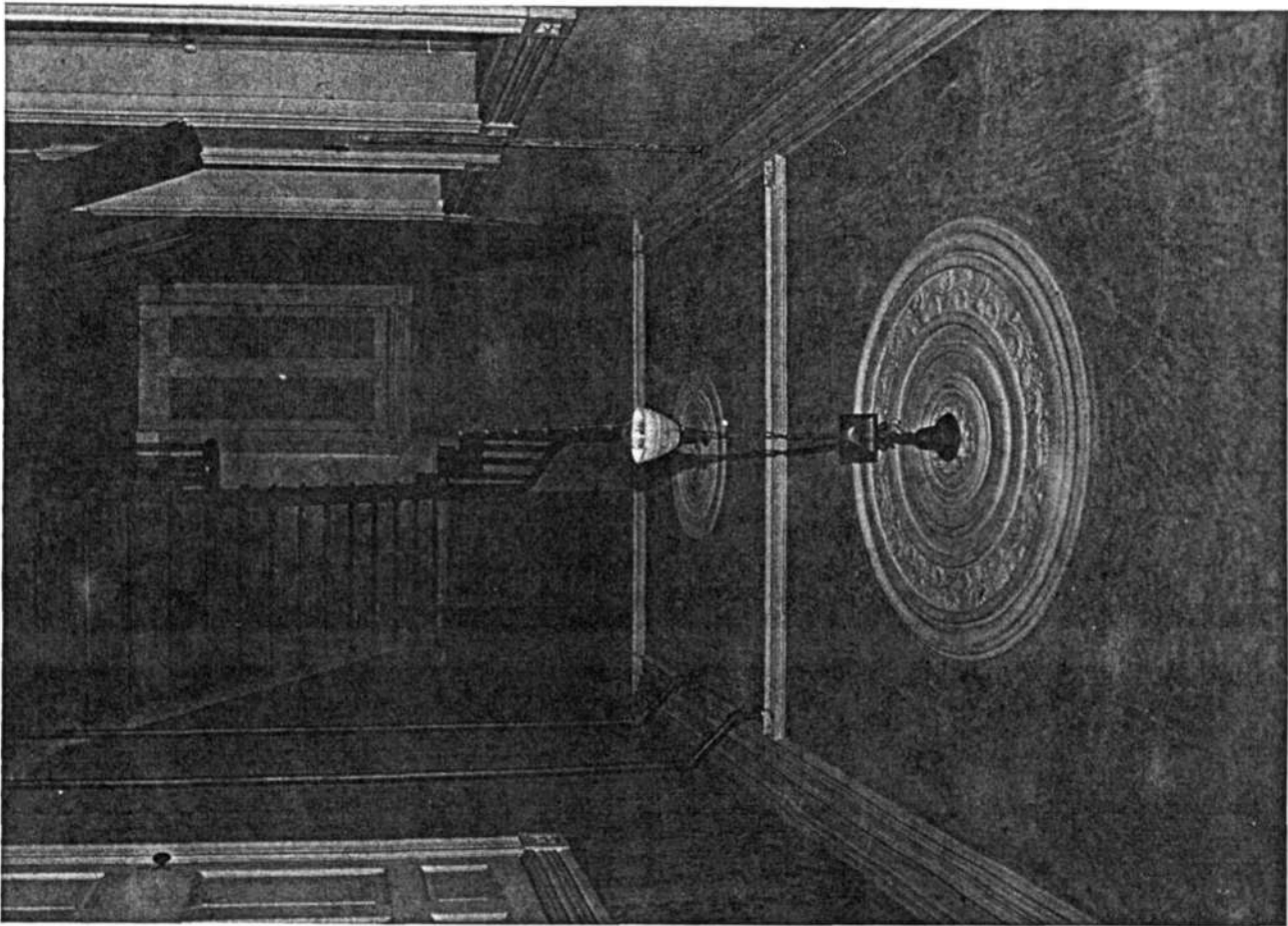
HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

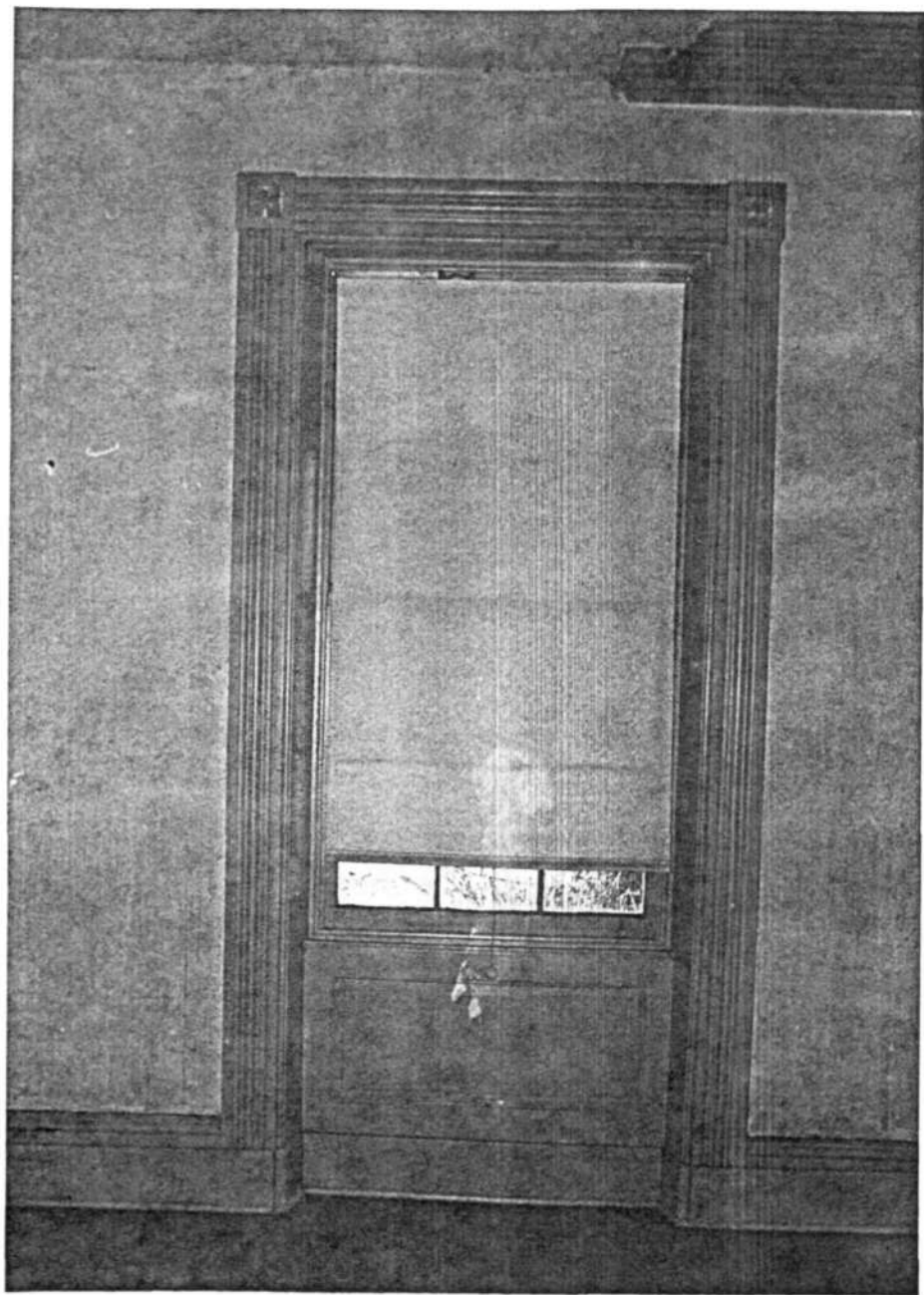
MAIN HOUSE, ENTRANCE HALL, FACING S.

4/19



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367
HOWARD CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
MAIN HOUSE, ENTRANCE HALL, FACING N.
5/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367
HOWARD CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
MAIN HOUSE, STAIR DETAIL
6/19

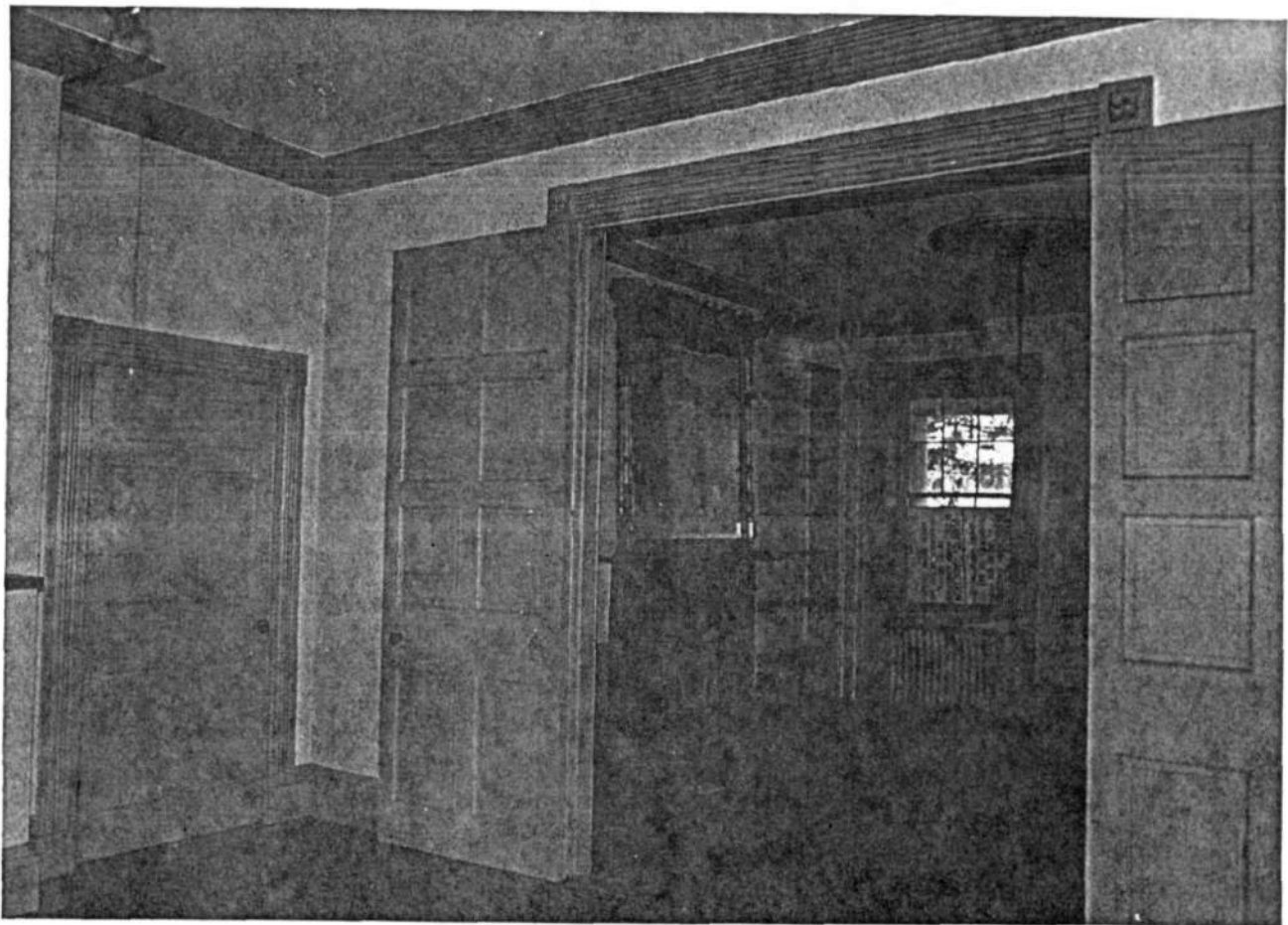
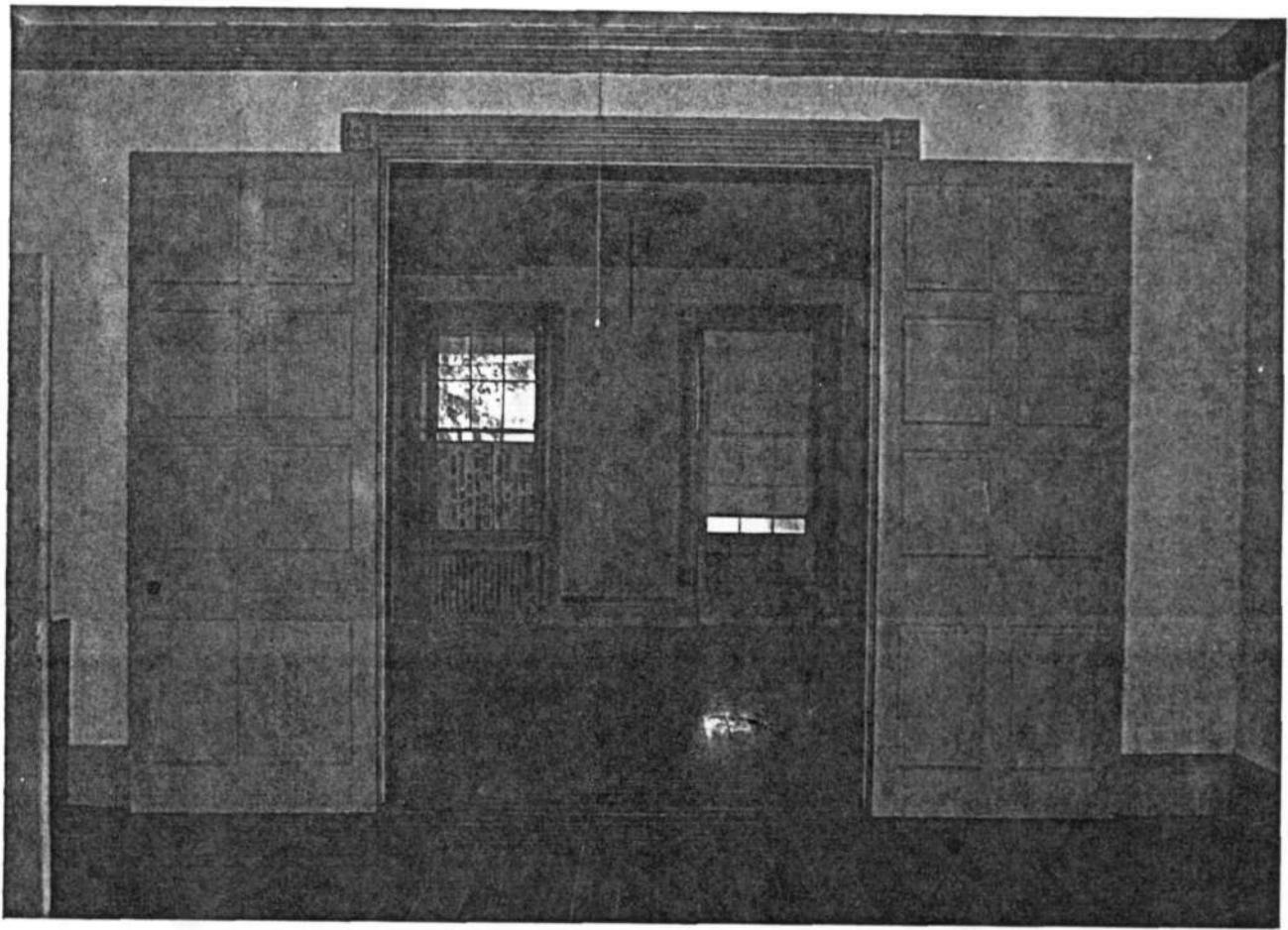


HO-367

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO 367
HOWARD CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
MAIN HOUSE, MANTEL, SOUTH PARLOR
7/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO-367
HOWARD CO., MD
PETER KURTZE 3/88
NEG AT MD SHPO
TYPICAL WINDOW TRIM, BASEBOARD, &
CORNICE, S. PARLOR
8/19

HO-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE: PARTITION BETWEEN N & S PARLORS,
VIEW FROM N.

9/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD.

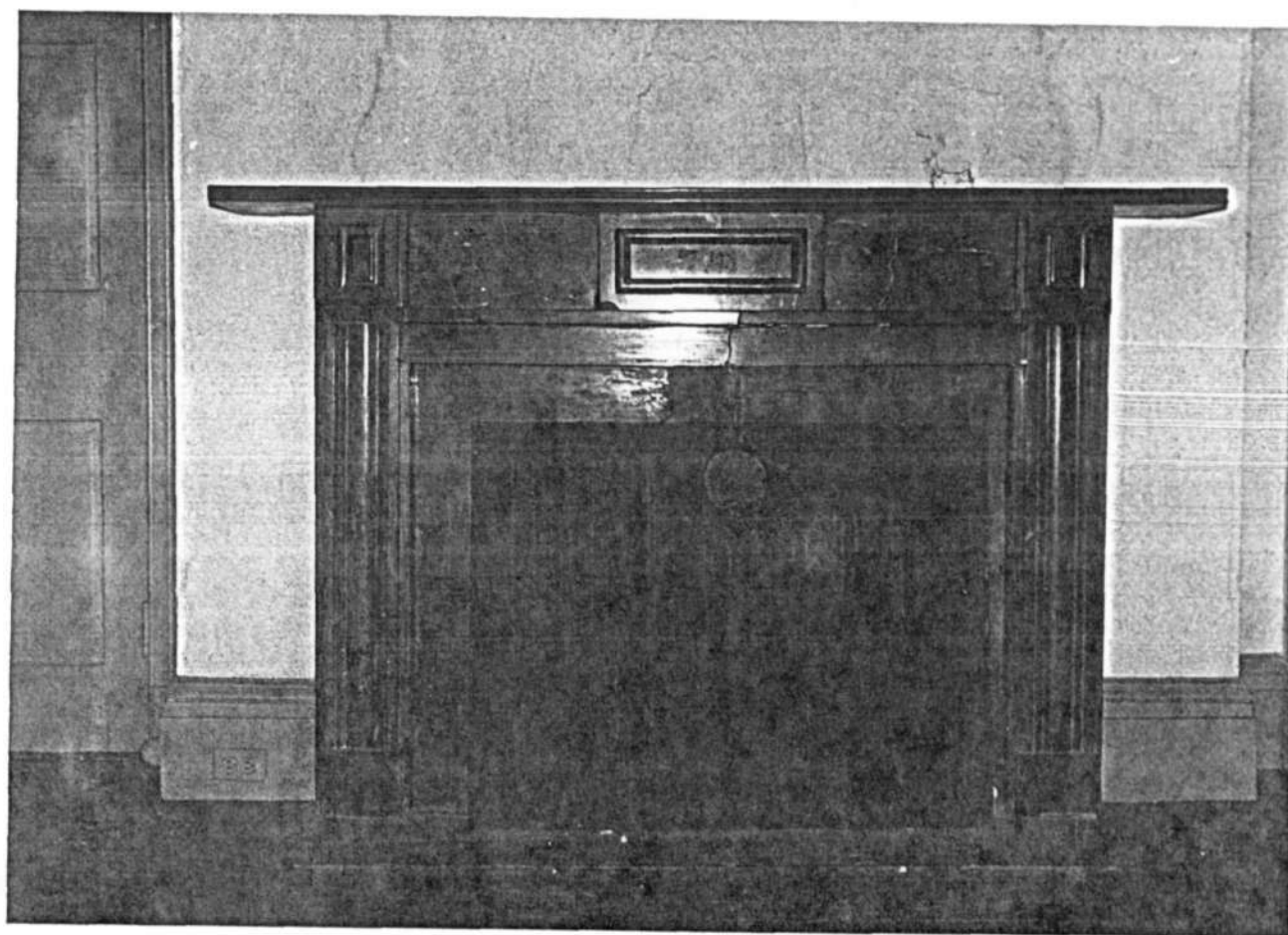
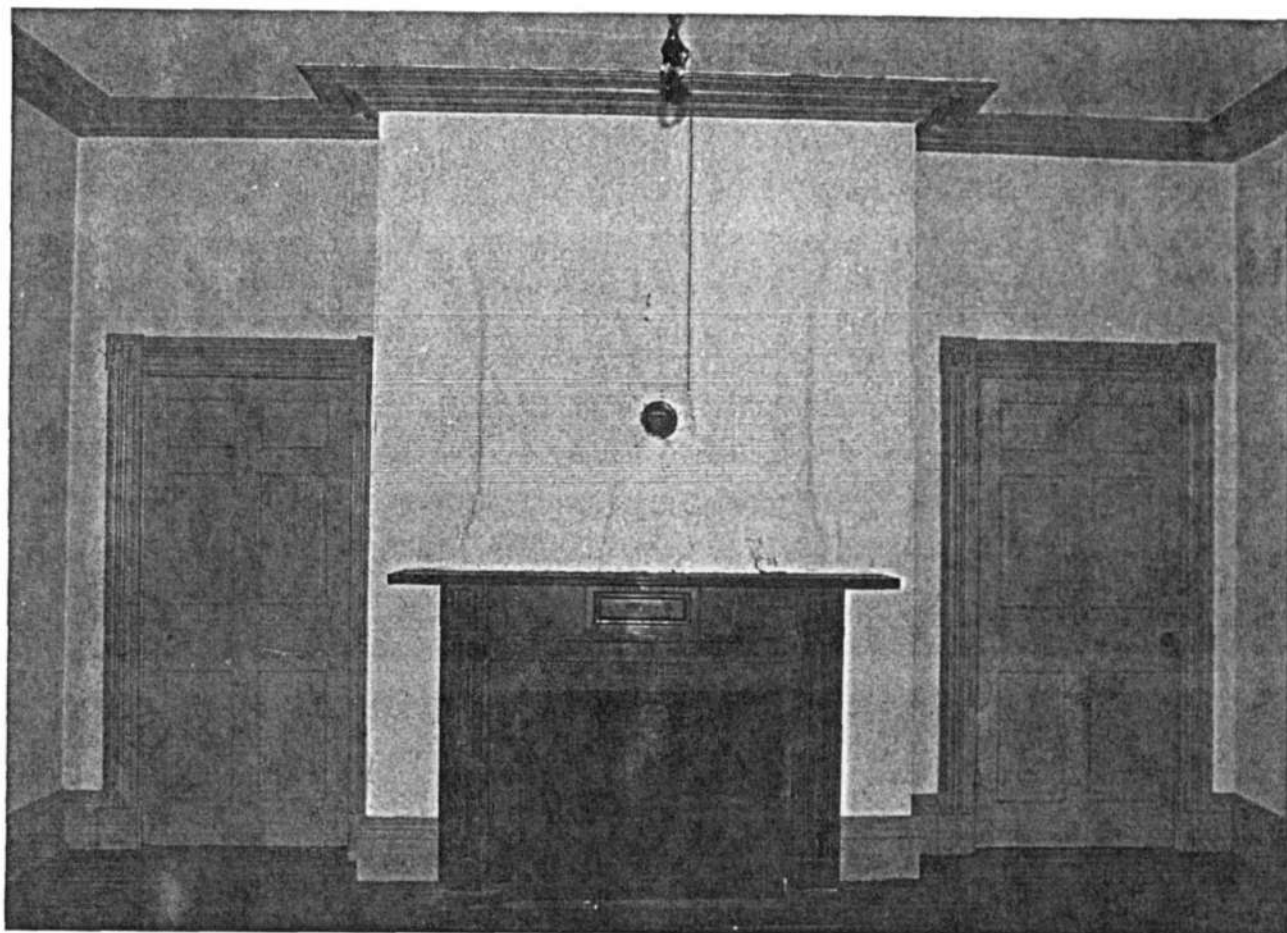
PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

N. PARLOR, FACING S.W.

10/19

HO-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX, HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD.

PETER KURTZE, 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

N. PARLOR, FACING E.

11/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

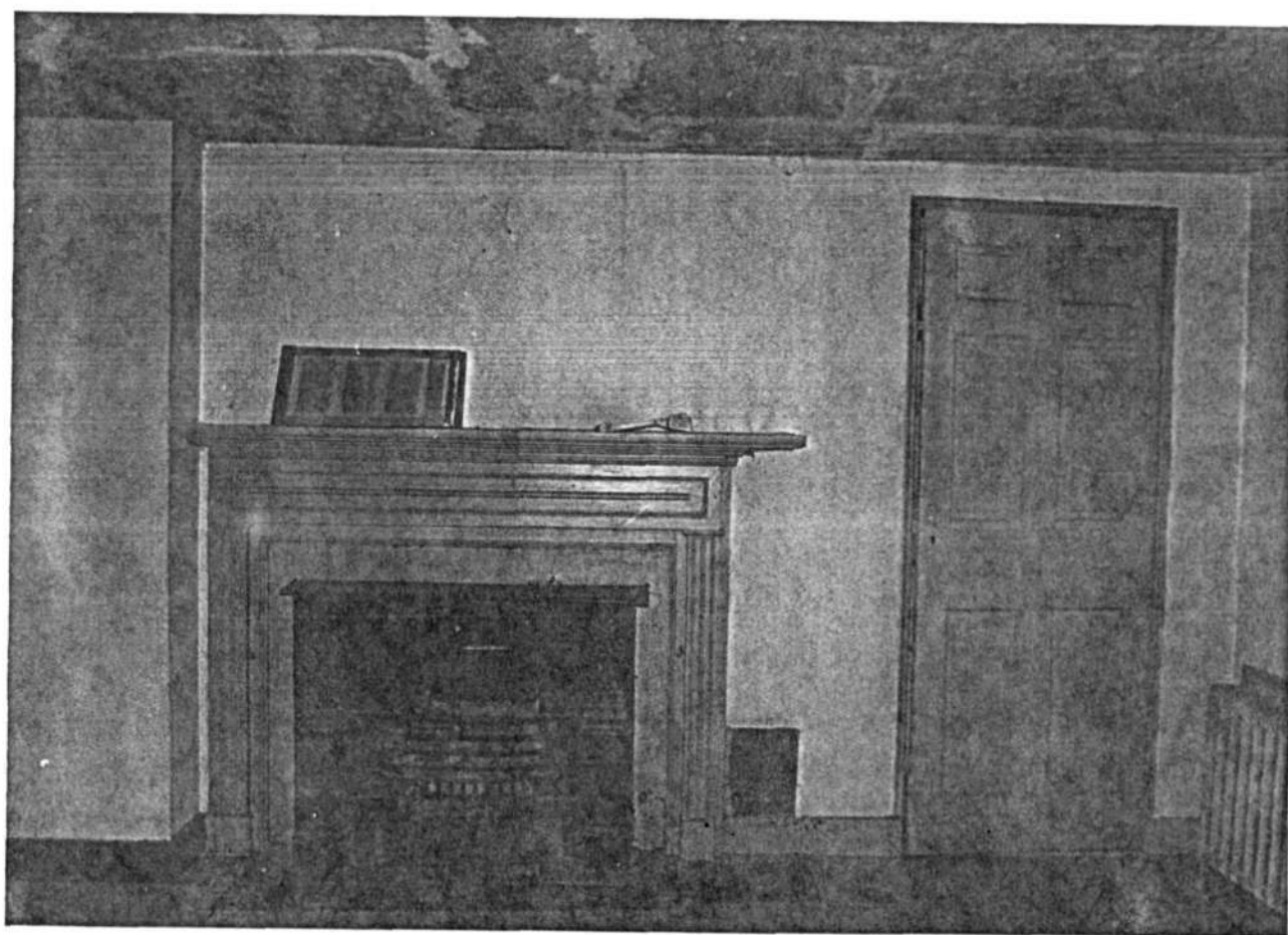
PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

NORTH PARLOR, ~~THE~~ MANTEL DETAIL

12/19

HO-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD.

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

2ND FL., ~~WING~~ S. ROOM, FACING E.

13/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

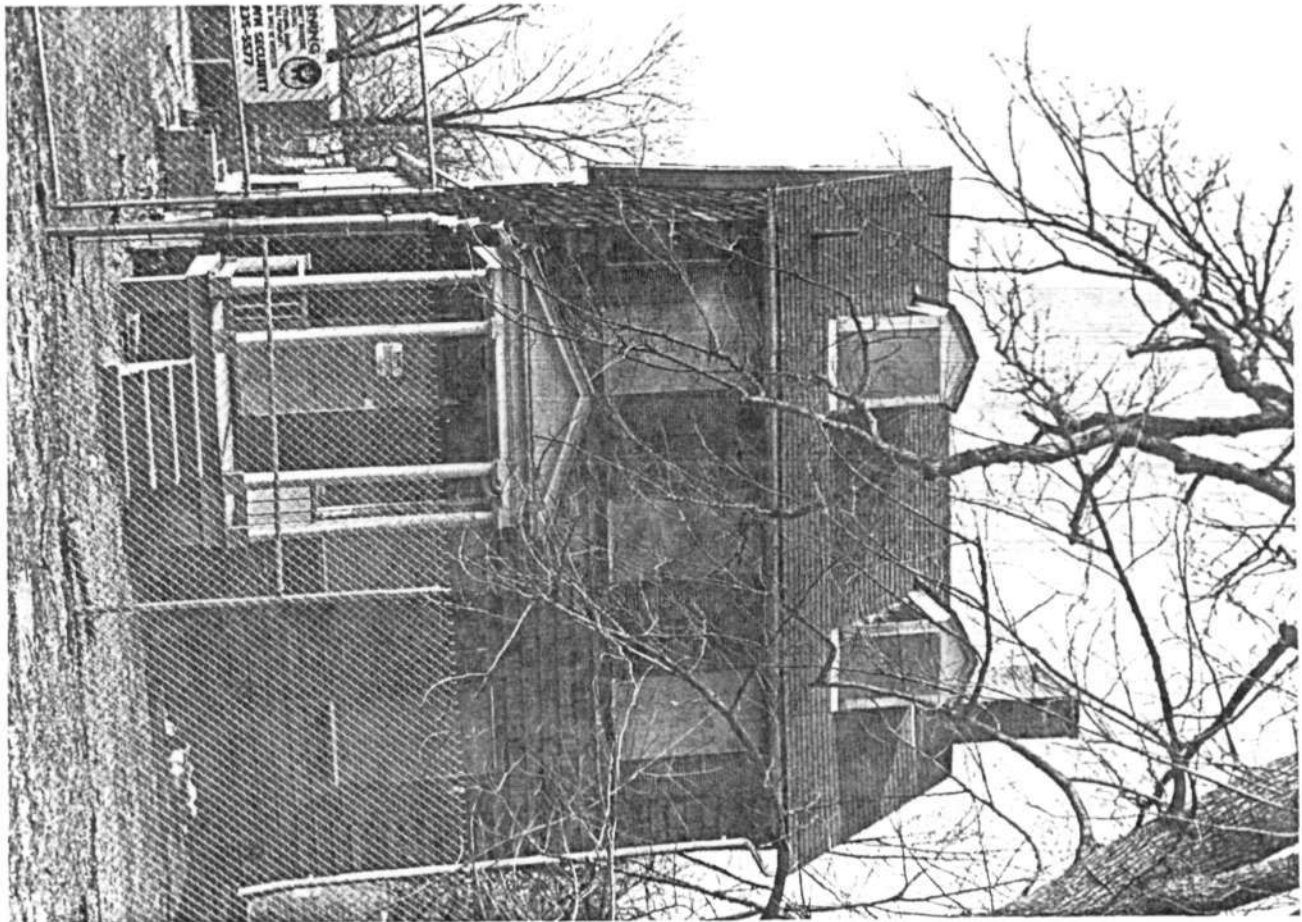
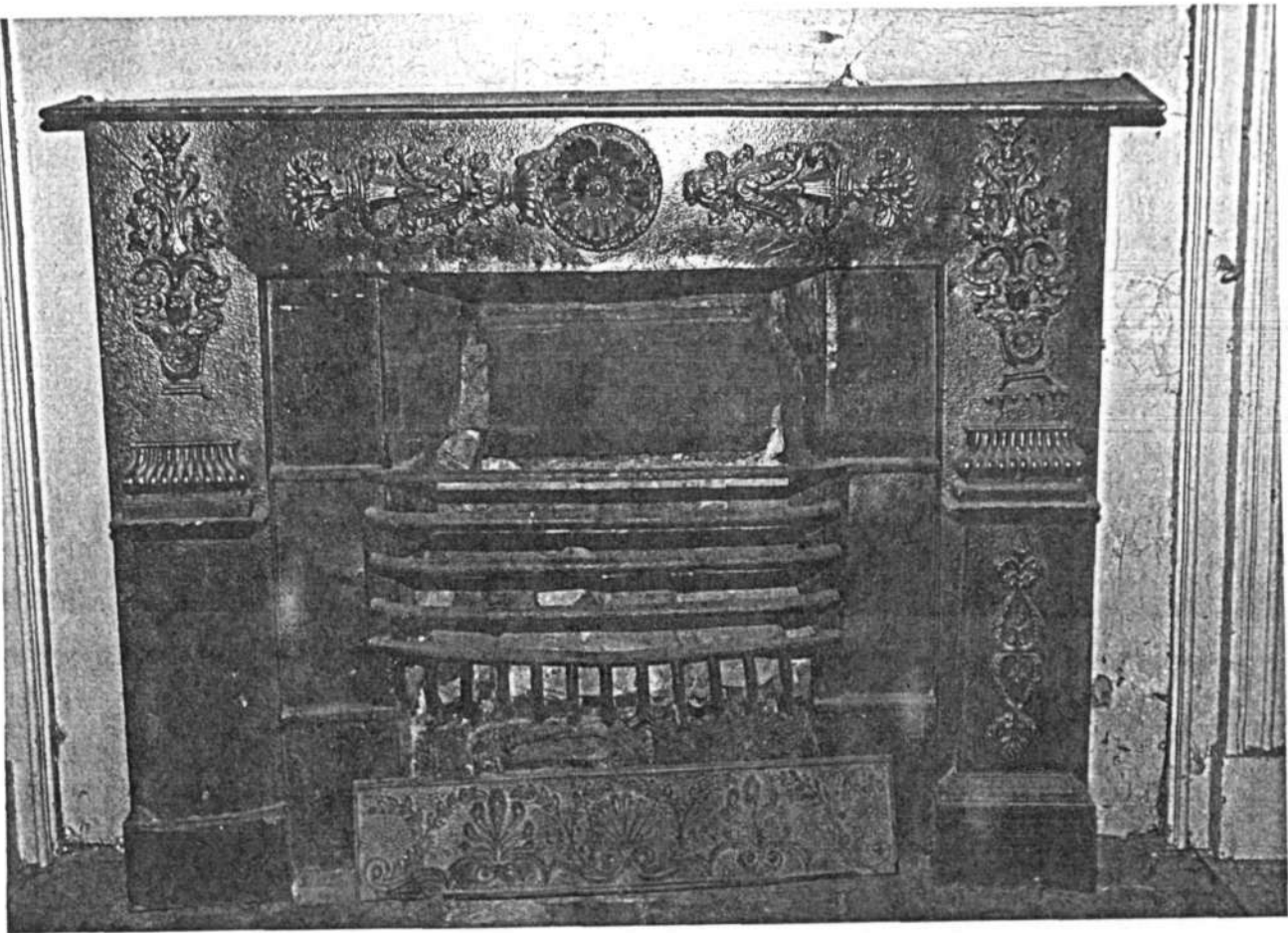
PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

NORTH WING, 2ND FLOOR, FACING N.

14/19

HO-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

FIREPLACE INSERT, 2ND FLOOR, NORTH WING

15/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX HO-367

HOWARD CO., MD.

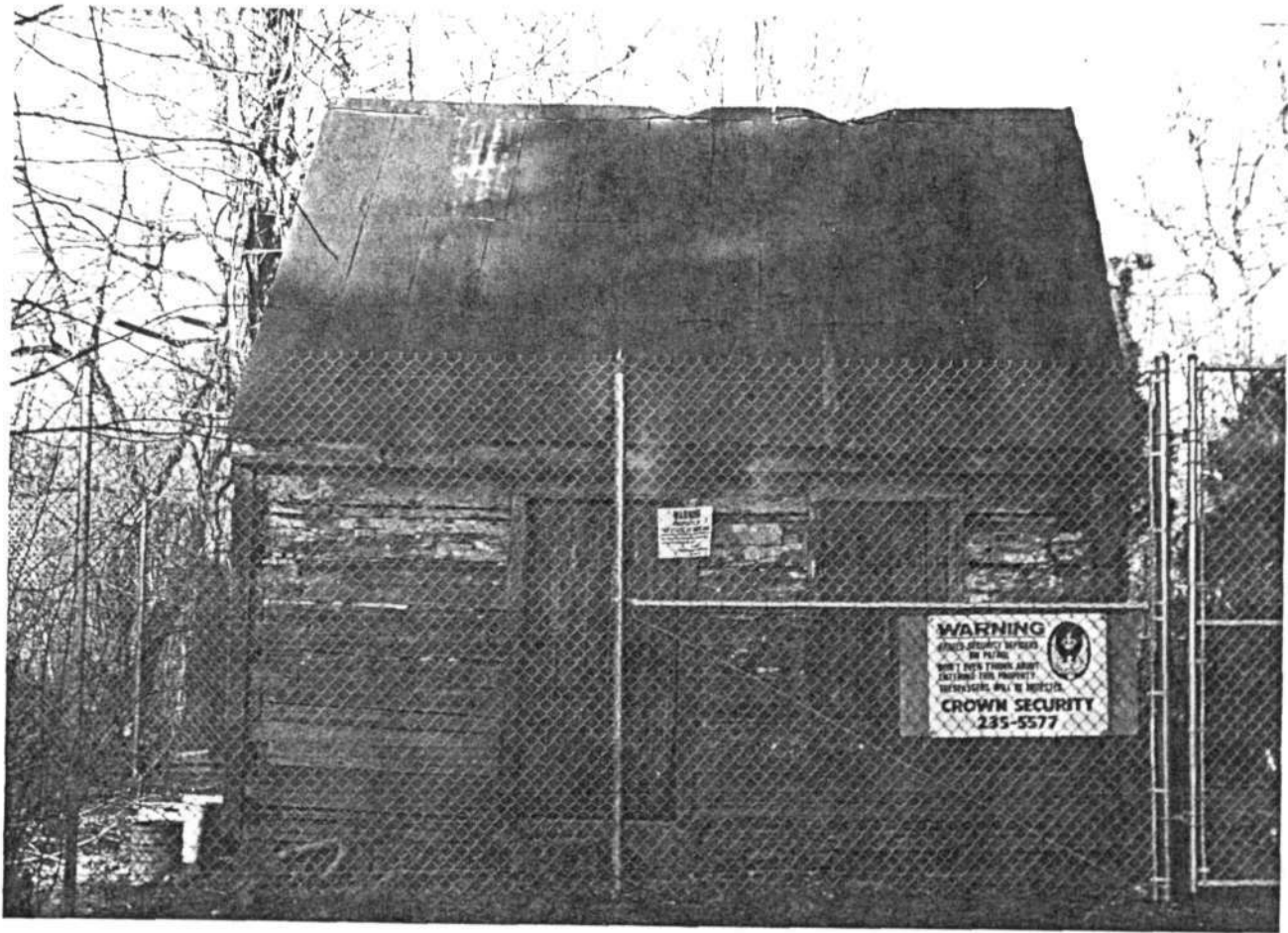
PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

"MANAGER'S HOUSE," 5730 FURNACE AVE, NORTH ELEVATION

16/19

HO-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

EAST PLANK OUTBUILDING, VIEW FROM S.

17/19

ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

WEST PLANK OUTBUILDING, VIEW FROM S.E.

18/19

H0-367



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

FURNACE RUINS

19/19

HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Road, 5730 Furnace Road, and 5735 Race Road, Elkridge

Description:

The Elkridge Furnace Complex is located at 5741-45 Furnace Road, 5730 Furnace Road, and 5735 Race Road in Elkridge, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The buildings are set along the south side of the Patapsco River, at the east end of town, and consist of a brick house, a brick store, a frame house, a brick duplex, and two log outbuildings. The main building on the site is actually two structures built against each other, and connected to each other. The brick store is set to the southeast, and is set forward of the brick house. The brick store is two stories tall and five bays by one bay, and faces southwest toward the road. It is built of 5-1 common bond brick, with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on both gable ends, set northeast of the ridge. The brick store has a center-passage double-pile plan. The brick house is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay by three-bay structure with Flemish bond brick on the southwest-facing front that is very regular and has very narrow joints. The other elevations have 5-1 common bond brick for the most part. This section has a jerkin head gable with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are two interior brick chimneys between the south and center bays, one southwest of the ridge and one northeast of it. There is a 2 1/2-story ell on the rear that is three bays by two bays and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. It is also constructed of 5-1 common bond brick. The northwest elevation of the main block has a Diocletian window in the gable end. The brick house has a side-passage double-pile plan with one room and a service space in the ell.

The northwest log outbuilding is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay log structure with a rubble stone foundation, log planks with dovetailed corners and weatherboards covering most of the logs, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northwest-southeast ridge. The weatherboards are random-width and are fastened with cut nails. The log planks are 3 to 3-1/2 inches thick. The southeast log outbuilding is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay plank log structure that is dovetailed at the corners and is covered with some weatherboards fastened with cut nails. It has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast elevation has the remains of a brick fireplace in the center. Both log outbuildings are in a line.

Located on the southwest side of Furnace Avenue, and facing northeast toward it, is a frame house that is 2 1/2 stories tall and three bays by two bays, with a two-story ell on the southwest that is four bays by two bays, and a modern wing, in a T plan, attached to the southeast side of the ell. The historic portions have a rubble stone foundation, wood shingle siding on the northeast and weatherboards on the other elevations, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles, and a northwest-southeast ridge on the main block and northeast-southwest ridge on the ell. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest gable end, and another in the center of the ell. The northeast elevation has a doorway in the east bay of the first story. The brick duplex is located at 5735 Race Road, on the

southeast side of the road, and faces northwest toward the road. It is a two story, four-bay by two-bay brick structure of 5 to 1 common bond on both stories, but the brick is different in color and appearance on the second story than it is on the first story. Some of the brick is still covered with vinyl siding. There is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge, with a shallow pitch, and interior brick chimneys on both gable ends. There is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay ell centered on the rear, with vinyl siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The northwest elevation of the main block has two center doors. The southwest elevation has the ghost line of the pitch of the earlier roof of a 1 1/2-story building.

Significance:

Elk Ridge Landing was settled as early as the 1690s, and was an important commercial and shipping entrepôt by 1755, the time that the Elk Ridge Furnace was founded by Alexander Lawson, Edward Dorsey, and Caleb Dorsey, Jr. It has typically been assumed that the surviving brick buildings were part of the furnace operation, and thus have traditionally been dated to the eighteenth century. This error in dating the structures was first pointed out by Peter Kurtze in his National Register nomination for the property, and he dated both buildings stylistically to probably the 1830s and attributed them to the then owners of the furnace, the Ellicotts. These buildings were actually not part of the Elk Ridge Furnace lands owned by the Dorseys. The two connected brick buildings near the river, along with the plank log slave quarters adjoining them, the frame dwelling across the street, and the brick structure at 5735 Race Road, were all part of the tract "Hanover" owned by Richard Cromwell and sold to John A. Ellicott, Nathaniel E. Ellicott, Jonathan Ellicott, and Andrew Ellicott, Jr., the sons of Nathaniel Ellicott of Andrew, in 1829. The deed notes that this parcel of land adjoins the furnace and mill race. The Ellicott family had experience with iron works from at least 1806 and eliminated the common use of slaves at them. The Ellicotts reportedly leased the Elk Ridge Furnace in the early nineteenth century, and bought it in the 1820s. After financial setbacks the Ellicotts sold the furnace in 1852 to Robert Howard, a merchant of Baltimore City who already owned furnaces in Baltimore County. In 1858 Howard sold all of his iron works to the Great Falls Iron Company. The flood of 1873 caused an explosion which destroyed much of the furnace, and as far as is known, it was never put back into blast.

The southeast brick building, presumably the store, appears to have been constructed earlier than the house adjacent to it, must date to c. 1825-1840, and most probably dates to c. 1830-35. The house would seem to date to c. 1835, and the two were probably built within only a few years of each other. Also of great significance are the two log plank structures alongside the kitchen ell of the brick house. These buildings seem to date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-367

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary:

The Elkridge Furnace Complex is located at 5741-45 Furnace Road, 5730 Furnace Road, and 5735 Race Road in Elkridge, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The buildings are set along the south side of the Patapsco River, at the east end of town, and consist of a brick house, a brick store, a frame house, a brick duplex, and two log outbuildings. The main building on the site is actually two structures built against each other, and connected to each other. The brick store is set to the southeast, and is set forward of the brick house. The brick store is two stories tall and five bays by one bay, and faces southwest toward the road. It is built of 5-1 common bond brick, with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on both gable ends, set northeast of the ridge. The brick store has a center-passage double-pile plan. The brick house is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay by three-bay structure with Flemish bond brick on the southwest-facing front that is very regular and has very narrow joints. The other elevations have 5-1 common bond brick for the most part. This section has a jerkin head gable with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are two interior brick chimneys between the south and center bays, one southwest of the ridge and one northeast of it. There is a 2 1/2-story ell on the rear that is three bays by two bays and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. It is also constructed of 5-1 common bond brick. The northwest elevation of the main block has a Diocletian window in the gable end. The brick house has a side-passage double-pile plan with one room and a service space in the ell.

The northwest log outbuilding is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay log structure with a rubble stone foundation, log planks with dovetailed corners and weatherboards covering most of the logs, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northwest-southeast ridge. The weatherboards are random-width and are fastened with cut nails. The log planks are 3 to 3-1/2 inches thick. The southeast log outbuilding is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay plank log structure that is dovetailed at the corners and is covered with some weatherboards fastened with cut nails. It has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The southeast elevation has the remains of a brick fireplace in the center. Both log outbuildings are in a line.

Located on the southwest side of Furnace Avenue, and facing northeast toward it, is a frame house that is 2 1/2 stories tall and three bays by two bays, with a two-story ell on the southwest that is four bays by two bays, and a modern wing, in a T plan, attached to the southeast side of the ell. The historic portions have a rubble stone foundation, wood shingle siding on the northeast and weatherboards on the other elevations, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles, and a northwest-southeast ridge on the main block and northeast-southwest ridge on the ell. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest gable end, and another in the center of the ell. The northeast elevation has a doorway in the east bay of the first story. The brick duplex is located at 5735 Race Road, on the southeast side of the road, and faces northwest toward the road. It is a two story, four-bay by two-bay brick structure of 5 to 1 common bond on both stories, but the brick is different in color and appearance on the second story than it is on the first story. Some of the brick is still covered with vinyl siding. There is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-367

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

northeast-southwest ridge, with a shallow pitch, and interior brick chimneys on both gable ends. There is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay ell centered on the rear, with vinyl siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. The northwest elevation of the main block has two center doors. The southwest elevation has the ghost line of the pitch of the earlier roof of a 1 1/2-story building.

Description:

The Elkridge Furnace Complex is located at 5741-45 Furnace Road, 5730 Furnace Road, and 5735 Race Road in Elkridge, in northeastern Howard County, Maryland. The buildings are set along the south side of the Patapsco River, at the east end of town, and consist of a brick house, a brick store, a frame house, a brick duplex, and two log outbuildings. The main building on the site is actually two structures built against each other, and connected to each other. The brick store is set to the southeast, and is set forward of the brick house.

Brick Store, exterior

The brick store is two stories tall and five bays by one bay, and faces southwest toward the road. It is built of 5-1 common bond brick, with a gable roof that has asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are interior brick chimneys on both gable ends, set northeast of the ridge.

The southwest elevation of the brick store has a center door on the first story that has one light over two panels. There is pedimented trim over the light, with a roundel in the center and a plaque to each side that has incised foliage. There is an apron below the light that has a similar treatment. The panels have bolection mouldings with corner blocks. There are chamfered posts on each side of the door, with panel moulds between them and the jambs. The doorway has a wood sill, a bullnose-moulded frame, and a splayed brick jack arch. The transom bar has a quirked Greek ogee and fillet at the top, a broken field with a bead at the break and a bead on the bottom. There is a four-light transom. There are two six-over-six double-hung sash to each side of the doorway, and they have wood sills, bullnose frames, and splayed brick jack arches. There are cast iron shutter hinges that are smaller than the hinge mortises on the frames, and there are now fake blinds. This section has a three-bay, one-story porch with a new wood deck and four wood Doric columns. It has bead-board soffit, a wood box cornice with a bevel bed mould, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles. The west bay in the foundation has a window opening with a splayed brick jack arch and a new metal grate. The south bay of the basement has a new addition on it. The second story has five six-over-six double-hung sash that match the first story, but are shorter. There is a wood box cornice with a cavetto-and-bead bed mould and a cavetto-and-bead on the cornice, behind the gutter. The cornice has a 5 1/2-inch fascia board.

The northwest elevation of the brick store has no opening on the first story, while the second story has a typical six-over-six sash in the center. The gable end also has a typical six-over-six sash in the center,

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HO-367

Name

Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

but this window is smaller than that on the second story. There are tapered rake-boards that have a beaded bottom edge, and there is a chimney to the northeast of the window.

The northeast elevation of the brick store, on the first story, has a centered doorway with a typical six-panel door with panels that have sunken fields and quirked ogee and fillet panel moulds, but the two center panels have been replaced with new beveled and frosted glass lights. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned. The transom bar matches that on the southwest elevation of this building, and there is new stained glass in the transom. The doorway has a bullnose frame, a splayed brick jack arch, and the ghost of a flat porch roof that covered it. There are two typical six-over-six sash to each side of the doorway, and the second story has five typical six-over-six sash with no evidence of ever having blinds. The cornice matches the southwest elevation.

The southeast elevation has a cellar entrance set to the south that has been completely remodeled. The first story has a six-panel door whose details match that on the northeast elevation of this building, with the same transom bar as the southwest and northeast elevations; it has a three-light transom. The doorway has a bullnose frame and a splayed brick jack arch, and is original to the building. There is the ghost of a one-story gabled addition that covered the door and the east half of the southeast elevation. Both the second story and the gable have a typical six-over-six sash in the center. There are plain rake-boards and a chimney set northeast of the ridge.

Brick Store, interior

The basement of both of the brick buildings have been completely altered to create a commercial kitchen. Above the ceiling of the brick store, in the south corner, is a framed opening. The joists are hewn, are nine inches deep by 3-1/4 to 4 inches wide, and are whitewashed. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned into the headers, and this opening is about a foot inside of the southeast wall and about 6 feet inside of the southwest wall. The opening is approximately 2 feet, 9 inches by 3 feet, 6 inches. This opening is located near the cellar doorway on the southeast wall.

The brick store has a center-passage double-pile plan. The first story passage flooring is 5 1/2-inch boards that are painted and run northwest-southeast. There is plain baseboard. The architrave at the southwest end has a double bead while the architrave at the northeast end is symmetrical, with three beads in the center, a beaded interior edge, and bull's-eye corner blocks. The doors are new. The front door opening has been narrowed and was originally double doors, since there are filled hinge mortises on both sides. The existing door is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles marked "THO^S CLARK" with the name in a segmental pattern. The stairway is located on the northwest wall and ascends to the southwest, and has been completely rebuilt. There are scars and patches in the floor for an earlier stairway that was in the same location and ascended in the same direction.

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The southeast half of the brick store has a new partition wall set to the southwest, and the original partition wall in this room was to the northeast, against the side of the fireplace, but is now missing. The southeast end flooring has been replaced recently, and the door architrave here is new, as well. The windows have a double bead architrave. The sash have 10-inch by 14-inch lights, ovolo muntins, no parting beads, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The second story joists are exposed, are 3 inches by 11 inches, and run northeast-southwest. The joists are probably planed as they are very smooth and have beads on the bottom corners. They are spaced 18 to 21 inches on centers and have lath nail holes and plaster burns on the bottom face. The joists have been hacked back at the northeast end, removing the beads in the process. There is a fireplace on the southeast wall, at the east end, with a brick hearth, splayed brick jambs, and the brick of the chimney is exposed. The mantel in this location came from the brick duplex on Race Road. It is oak with a mirrored overmantel of beveled glass, and has a mantelshef on scroll brackets and a shelf above the mirror supported by oak columns that sit on the floor. The support in the ceiling for the hearth in the room above has been boxed in now and is no longer visible. To the east of the fireplace is a doorway with a door that has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. The architrave has three beads and corner blocks, and there is an iron plate rim lock that is not original to the door. The windows at the northeast end also have architrave with three beads, and have corner blocks. There is a ghost on the joists indicating a partition that was located at the southwest end of the fireplace.

The west room is now cut up for a modern bar, with a dumbwaiter and a bathroom in it, as well. This room flooring matches that in the passage and the windows and doors have the double bead architrave. There is a ghost on the floor just northeast of the doorway that appears to be a nailer for a wall that ran northwest-southeast, but part of this ghost is hidden by the present bar. The northeast wall has a wide opening with a double bead architrave, but it is not clear if this is original. The north room had a fireplace on the northwest that has been closed off and boarded over. The openings have double bead architrave. The floor is carpeted, and there is a room built into the west corner that covers over the fireplace. North of the fireplace is a doorway that connects to the brick house.

The second story floor plan is similar to the first story. There is also a small room at the southwest end of the passage. The passage has new flooring and quirked ogee on the baseboard. The architrave has three beads in the center, and has bull's-eye corner blocks. Only the southwest door survives, and it has five lying panels. There is a typical six-over-six sash at the northeast end of the passage. The stair ascends to the southwest along the northwest wall, and the balustrade and other stair features are original. The stair has square balusters, a three-quarter round handrail, and turned newel posts that have a taper and have a Doric column profile. The stair has a plain open stringer, and there are ball drop pendants on the bottoms of the newels. The northwest wall is plaster on riven lath.

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The southwest chamber has double bead architrave, and the board under the windowsill has three beads; this board actually covers the edge of the sill. The sash in this room have 10-inch by 12-inch lights, ovolo muntins, no parting beads and plain rails, no sash weights or latches, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners.

The south chamber has double bead architrave. The baseboard matches the second-story passage, and there is carpeting on the floor. The sash match that in the southwest chamber. There is a new wide opening on the northeast elevation with pocket doors. The east chamber has carpeting, new baseboard, and architrave with three beads and bull's-eye corner blocks. The sash are identical to the first story, but with smaller lights. There is a fireplace centered on the southeast elevation, with a brick hearth and splayed brick jambs. It has a wood mantel that is mortised and tenoned and pinned and has been taken off and put back on. The mantel is very clean, but is probably original and has simply been stripped of paint. It has Doric columns that match the profile of the newel posts with roundels on the impost blocks and a paneled frieze that is sunken and flat, with Greek ogee panel moulds. The bed mould has a large bead that blends into a Scotia, with a fillet at the bottom. The mantelshelf has a quirked Greek ovolo on the bottom edge.

The northwest chamber is carpeted and the baseboard on the southeast wall matches that of the passage, though some of the baseboard on the other walls has been replaced or altered. There is a new partition on the west end, or this wall has been heavily worked over. The southeast wall has no evidence of another door or partition wall along it. The southeast door has double bead architrave, as do the southwest windows. The northeast and northwest windows, and the northwest closet, have architrave with three beads and have corner blocks. All of the sash match those of the first story, but with smaller lights. There is a fireplace on the northwest elevation, set north of center, with a brick hearth, a parged surround, and splayed brick jambs. The wood mantel here matches the east chamber and is definitely original. The mantelshelf has been cut back on all three sides. There is a built-in closet to the north of the fireplace, and it has a typical six-panel door. A hole has been cut through the back of the fireplace and the brick walls of both the brick store and the brick house. One joist in the house appears to butt against the brick wall of the southeast half, which suggests that the northwest half was constructed later; otherwise, the joist end would have been exposed to the weather. Another joist end stops about one inch short of the southeast half wall.

The attic is finished and has a center passage with one room to each side. It is carpeted throughout, has plaster walls, and has double bead architrave. In the passage, the newel post, balusters, and handrail match that of the second story, and the handrail is ramped. There is random-width flooring that runs northwest-southeast and is painted. The door to the southeast chamber has six panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and is hung on the opposite jamb, either having been flipped or reused from another location. It does not have a lock but has a mineral knob.

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The northwest chamber has a beaded-edge vertical-board door that is made of seven narrow boards that may be hand-planed, though it is hard to be certain because they are so narrow. The door has cast iron butt hinges that are heavily painted but appear to be plain, and the battens are screwed to the door. There is a cast iron foliate Norfolk latch on the room side that is not original, and it is just a pull, not a full latch. The ceiling of the attic follows the rafters and the collar beams.

The southeast attic chamber has peg rail on the northwest wall, to the west of the door, and on the southeast wall, to the south of the window. There is a seam to the north of the door that may indicate that there was originally peg rail here, as well. The base of the pegs taper out from the rail, then have a sharp taper in, with a button end. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned, have 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins, and have no parting beads, weights, or latches. The baseboard is plain. The northwest chamber has peg rail on the southeast wall, on both sides of the door. The window matches that in the southeast attic chamber. The chimney on the northwest elevation, and the walls to each side of it, are covered, so it is not possible to tell what might have been here.

Brick House, exterior

The brick house is set back from the face of the brick store and is a 2 1/2-story, three-bay by three-bay structure with Flemish bond brick on the southwest-facing front that is very regular and has very narrow joints. The other elevations have 5-1 common bond brick for the most part. This section has a jerkin head gable with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There are two interior brick chimneys between the south and center bays, one southwest of the ridge and one northeast of it. There is a 2 1/2-story ell on the rear that is three bays by two bays and has a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. It is also constructed of 5-1 common bond brick.

The southwest elevation of the brick house has a doorway in the south bay of the first story, and this has a marble sill with an ovolo and fillet on the edge of it at the doorway. There are paired five-panel doors with sunken, flat double panels that have quirked steep Greek ogee and fillet panel moulds. There is a cast bronze foliate knob, escutcheon and keyhole. There are plain pilasters to each side of the doorway with pyramidal panel caps. The sidelights are one-over-one with the top half leaded glass, and the bottom of the sidelights has been replaced. The doorway has a wide board surround that is beaded on the inner and outer edges. There are two six-over-six double-hung sash to the west of the doorway, and they have wood sills with a wash, bullnose frames, and splayed brick jack arches made of very tall bricks. The windows have wood blinds hung on wrought strap hinges that are tapered, and there are wrought shutter dogs that are flat on the top and rounded and tapered on the bottom. There is a spring latch on each sill to catch a hook on the shutter. The blinds are mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a one-story, three-bay porch set on granite piers made of single cut stones, with three granite steps and one concrete step at the base. The porch has a wood deck, three and a half Doric columns, bead board soffit, and a wood box cornice. It has a shed roof with weatherboards on the northwest end, and the

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porch abuts the brick store. The porch on the brick house wrapped around one bay of the northwest elevation. A tree came down probably in the 1930s and took off this section of the porch, as well as the porch on the ell. There are faint ghosts of this wraparound porch still on the northwest elevation. The brick house appears to be built up against the brick store, with closers right at the south edge of the building. The second story has three typical six-over-six double-hung sash. There is a corbelled brick cornice, with two rows of brick visible. The eaves are boarded, and the boards follow the pitch of the rafters. There is a central gabled wall dormer with wood German siding, a six-over-six double-hung sash, and a jerkin head at the gable.

The northwest elevation of the main block has one window set to the west of center and two set to the north of center. The foundation has an eight-light sash behind horizontal iron bars to the west and another in the center. These windows have wood sills and splayed brick jack arches. The north bay has a vertical board shutter on tapered strap hinges with round ends. The first story has three typical six-over-six sash with fake shutters and pintles with plates screwed to the jambs. The holdfasts match the southwest elevation, which is typical for the building. There are tie rods with "S" end plates between the first and second stories and between the second story and attic. The second story has three typical six-over-six sash. The gable end has a Diocletian window with a double bead on the mullions. The roof has wide overhanging eaves.

The northwest elevation of the ell has a cellar bulkhead in the west bay with granite copings and new doors. There is a granite porch that has four steps in the center, and a typical basement opening that is missing its sash but has a sheet metal cover in the north bay. The first story has a door in the center, at the porch, with six panels that have sunken fields and quirked ogee and fillet panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned and set in a bullnose frame. It has a wood sill and splayed brick jack arch that alternates between single and double bricks; the center has a wide top brick. There is a four-light transom. On either side of the doorway is a typical six-over-six sash. The west bay has a jack arch that matches the door, while the north bay jack arch has only single brick voussoirs. There is a ghost of a shed-roofed porch over the door. The second story has three six-over-six sash with a header course above and two corbelled courses of brick in the cornice. There are two dormers with gabled roofs and six-over-six sash, and the dormers have a cornice moulding with returns. There is an interior brick chimney on the northeast gable end.

The northeast elevation of the ell has no openings. There is a ghost of an addition just east of center and parging north of center between the first and second stories, plus a small patch of brick in the center. It is not clear what was formerly located here. There are plain rake-boards, and the brick gable end is asymmetrical, though the frame porch on the southeast makes it symmetrical.

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The southeast elevation of the ell has a rebuilt brick basement. The first story has a door in the center with a six-over-six sash to each side that matches the northwest elevation of the ell. The jack arches all have single brick voussoirs. There is a three-bay, two-story porch with new plastic decking and three wood Doric columns, plus a chamfered post set against the main block. Set against the brick wall of the ell at both ends of the porch is a boxed pilaster with reeding, and with a sunburst patera on the capital. The walls are painted brick, but there is no evidence of penciling. The porch has slender round railings with square balusters and has been rebuilt apparently to match the original. The porch soffit has wide beaded boards of random width. The second story of the porch also has new plastic decking, and has wood columns set on square piers below the railings; the columns have pronounced entasis. There are three columns on the southeast and a pilaster against the main block, and one on the northeast end, and they have Doric capitals. The columns have two annulets on the necking, and an abacus. The southeast elevation of the ell, on the second story, has a doorway added in the south bay. The center bay has a typical six-panel door in a bull nose frame, with a wood lintel. The south jamb has queen closers at the edge of the opening while the east jamb queen closers are set back from the edge. The east bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash with a wood sill, a bull nose frame, and a stretcher brick course for a lintel. The south jamb has no closers while the east jamb has one closer set back and one set at the edge of the opening.

The northeast elevation of the main block of the brick house, on the first story, has a six-panel door that is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and has sunken fields and quirked ogee and fillet panel moulds. It has a splayed brick jack arch. On the second story, the north bay doorway has double bead architrave. There is a straight brick jack arch below two courses of brick that are below a splayed brick jack arch. This opening was originally a window that was converted to a door. The brick wall has red paint.

The southeast elevation of the main block, on the first story, has a door set south of center, near the southeast building. It is a typical six-panel door with a bullnose frame and a splayed brick jack arch, and the opening is original to the building. There are "S" tie rods in the center on this end, as well. There is no other opening on the first story. The main block brick wall passes behind the brick store, making it appear that the brick store was built first. The brick house has slightly wider mortar joints on the side than the brick store. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash in the center that never had blinds. There is a typical six-panel door set south of center. The gable end has a typical six-over-six sash, which also never had blinds, both east of center and south of center.

Brick House, interior

The brick house has a side-passage double-pile plan with one room and a service space in the ell. The passage has random-width pine flooring that runs southwest-northeast, with the floorboards varying between 3 and 3 3/4 inches wide. The baseboard has a broken field with a quirked Greek ogee above and a smaller Greek ogee above that. The walls are plaster on brick, and there is symmetrical architrave

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with a large bead in the center and quirked ogees to each side. The corner blocks are paneled, with an applied patera in the center that appears to be carved wood and has four leaves to each patera. The ceiling of the passage is 10 feet, 10 inches high. There is a run plaster cornice that has a bead at the bottom, a fillet, and Greek ovolo and on the ceiling are five ribs between two lancet moulds. The ceiling is divided into three panels by the five ribs and two lancets, and at the intersection of the division with the cornice are squares with patera. The center panel has a run plaster ceiling medallion that is large, with a band of moulded or carved grapevine, and small cast acanthus leaves in the center. The other two panels have a medium-sized run plaster ceiling medallion with a patera in the center. The front or southwest door has sunk double fields with quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. The door has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and is heavily painted. There are side lights, with the top lights being original leaded lights with an oval in the center and a half lozenge above and below the oval. One of the bottom sash is gone, and the other has evidence that it had the same leaded glass pattern. There is one panel below each side light, and these match the door. The door has a cast brass foliate knob and a large flush slide bolt at both the top and bottom. The passage has double doors on the southeast wall that lead to the brick store. This doorway is shorter than the other doors in the passage by 1-1/2 inches, and the architrave does not have the large center bead, either. The doors here are mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins on each side lock rail and one on each joint of the other rails. Otherwise, the doors match the other doors in the passage. The passage doors have six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. They are mortised and tenoned and pinned, with two pins on the end of each lock rail and one pin on all the other rails. They are hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and the hinges have heavy paint; one hinge is marked "PATENT" and "5 x 4 1/2" and is fastened with new screws. It is not clear whether this hinge has been cleaned, or is a reproduction. The doors have plain cast iron rim locks with later geometric foliate brass knobs.

There is a dogleg stair on the southeast that ascends to the northeast. It has an open stringer with Vitruvian-wave brackets and six panels below the stringer that match the panels on the doors. The stairway has a curtail step at the bottom and is curved at the landing, with the panel beneath it also curved. There is a three-quarter-round handrail of walnut and turned, tapered balusters that appear to be tiger maple. At the northeast end of the passage is a doorway beneath the stair landing that creates a vestibule under the landing. This door to the rear vestibule is louvered, with two panels of louvers and a vertical bead down the center of the door. The door is mortised and tenoned and pinned, and is hung on one new hinge and one cast iron butt hinge with two knuckles. There is a small flush brass latch with a knob on one side, and a small pivoting handle on the other side. The vestibule behind the louvered door has typical architrave but with plain corner blocks. This vestibule has a door on the northwest to the double parlor and a door on the southeast to a new stairway to the basement. The rear door that leads to a rear porch has a bull nose frame on the interior, and the door matches those in the passage. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and they are labeled but are too heavily painted to be

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deciphered at this time. A cast iron rim lock on this door replaces a larger lock similar in size to a Carpenter lock. The door also has a wrought slide bolt.

Both halves of the double parlor are identical. The flooring is random-width from 4-1/2 to 6 inches wide, and runs northeast-southwest. The baseboard and architrave match that of the passage. There is a run plaster cornice that has a bead at the bottom, a fillet, an ogee and beak mould, then a band on the ceiling with three ribs between lancet moulds, and a large bead on the inner side of this band. There is also a run plaster ceiling medallion. On the southeast wall of each parlor is a fireplace that has splayed brick jambs, a hearth that appears to be slate, and a marble surround. There is a marble mantel that appears to be Belgian black marble, and it has a pulvinated pilaster on either side of the opening with paneled imposts and frieze, and there is no bed mould. There is a quirked flute on the edge of the shelf. The southwest parlor fireplace has an iron back plate that is coved at the top and is cast with "ELLCOTT ELKRIDGE FURNACE." The window openings are recessed, with one panel below them that matches the panels of the doors and have splayed jambs. The six-over-six sash have lancet-profile muntins, 12-inch by 18-inch lights, parting beads, and sash weights with pulleys. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and only one pinned muntin could be located. There is a large pair of double doors between the two parlors, with eight panels on each door, and they have the same details as the other interior doors. The back or northeast parlor has a door on the northeast elevation, set to the north, which leads to a pantry and kitchen beyond. The fireplace in this parlor has a flue added in the center of it, and has a new surround. The pantry has a window on the northwest elevation.

The kitchen has 2 1/2-inch pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The southwest partition wall is vertical beaded boards. The ceiling has been taken down exposing hewn joists that run northwest-southeast and are about 3 by 7-1/2 inches. The southeast and northwest walls have vertical beaded-edge-and-center half wainscot. The southwest wall has a six-panel door to the south that leads to a closet beneath the stairway. This door has sunken fields and no panel moulds, has new hinges, and has a cast iron rim lock. The closet beneath the stairway has a window on the southeast elevation with a 9 over 6 sash with 8-inch by 10-inch lights, ovolo muntins, and no parting beads. The sash is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and has double bead architrave. No nails are visible in the stair construction. The southwest wall of the kitchen also has a six-panel door in the center that leads to a winder stair that ascends to the southeast up to the second story. This door matches the door to the west of it, but the top panels are now glazed. It has cast iron butt hinges that are marked "THO^S CLARK." The doorway to the pantry has been enlarged. There is a large cooking fireplace on the northeast wall with a brick hearth and straight brick jambs. It has a large iron fireback labeled "ELLCOTT 1833." This fireback is three feet tall by 4 feet, 8-1/2 inches long, has three reeds around the edge, but is otherwise plain, and is set against the wall, not into it. There is a crane on the southeast jamb that is hand-wrought, with many twists in the brace. The fireplace has a splayed brick jack arch with an iron lintel that passes through the brick jambs and bends up. The bricks are painted red with traces of

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penciling. The brick chimney stack is set back from the fireplace front at 6 feet, 6-1/4 inches above the floor, and there is a wood mantelshelf here with an ovolo moulding on the edge and a bead at the bottom. It appears to be original.

To the northwest of the fireplace is a built-in cupboard with two doors below a wood countertop. Each of these doors has two panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. The doors are mortised and tenoned and pinned and have butt hinges with two knuckles. The top half of the cupboard is hung on the wall, rather than resting on the bottom half, and has two doors with four panels each that match the lower doors. The interior has four shelves. This cupboard appears to have been added. The second-story floor framing for the kitchen fireplace has a trimmer with through tenons and exposed pegs. The framing for the hearth of the second-story fireplace has two trimmers, but it is not possible to see how they are attached, although they do not have through tenons. The bottom of this hearth is parged. Both the northwest and southeast walls have a six-over-six sash to the northeast and a door to the southwest. The sash have lancet-profile muntins, 10-inch by 14-inch lights, no parting beads, and are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The doors have six panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee panel moulds. There are four-light transoms with ovolo moulds, and the doors have cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles; they are labeled "E & T C." There are plain cast iron rim locks on the doors.

The second-story plan mirrors the first story, but also has a small room at the southwest end of the passage. The passage has a landing at the northeast end of the stairway, with three steps up to the northeast where there is a doorway leading to the rear porch. The architrave matches the first story but has new bull's-eye corner blocks where the patera should be. This doorway has a six-panel door with sunken fields and quirked ogee panel moulds, is mortised and tenoned and pinned, has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles and heavy paint, and has a plain cast iron rim lock that is not original. The baseboard, architrave, and stair details in the passage all match that of the first story passage. There is a window on the southeast elevation that has architrave below the sill. The opening has straight jambs. The sash has lancet-profile muntins, 10-inch by 14-inch lights, parting beads, and sash weight cords with pulleys. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and there are no pins in the muntins. There is a door on the southeast elevation of the passage, south of the window, which leads to the exterior where there is a fire escape. This door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked ogee panel moulds, has typical architrave with new corner blocks where the patera were, has cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles that appear to be plain, and has a large iron plate rim lock that is original to the door. The doors to the southwest and west chambers match this door, while the door to the north chamber is missing. The west chamber door hinges are labeled "E & T C." The plain cast iron rim lock is not original. The southwest chamber door has new hinges and no lock, but has glass knobs and a cast iron escutcheon with egg and dart moulding. This doorway has a three-light transom that is hinged on the northwest side with cast iron butts that have five knuckles and heavy paint. The sash has new stained glass lights. The passage has a new ceiling medallion.

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The southwest chamber has a window on the southwest that matches the passage, but has splayed plain wood jambs, and the sash is set deeper into the wall. The architrave is similar but simpler with no large bead in the center and a smaller bead on the inner edge. It has bull's-eye corner blocks that appear to be original. The flooring here continues from the passage and runs northeast-southwest. It is face-nailed pine, between 5-1/4 and 6-1/2 inches. The baseboard matches that of the first story. There is a new ceiling medallion in this room, and it has been made into a modern bathroom.

The west chamber flooring matches that in the passage and runs northeast-southwest. The joists beneath it run northwest-southeast, are sash-sawn, are 3-inches by 8-1/2 inches, and are spaced 16-1/2 to 17-1/2 inches on centers. There is riven ceiling lath below. The baseboard and door architrave match the passage, but have bull's-eye corner blocks. The windows have splayed jambs, and the architrave matches that in the southwest chamber. There is a fireplace centered on the southeast wall, with a brick hearth, parged surround, and splayed brick jambs. It has a wood mantel with a Doric column to each side and a Greek ovolo moulding on the capital of each column. There are bull's-eyes on the impost blocks, and the frieze has a horizontal moulding with an ogee at the top and bottom and three beads in the center, similar to the architrave. The bed mould has a bead at the bottom, two fillets, and a very deeply projecting beak moulding. The edge of the shelf has a quirked Greek ovolo on the bottom. A closet has been added to the south of the fireplace, with a four-panel door that has sunken fields and ovolo panel moulds. It has new hinges and porcelain knobs, with no lock. The architrave matches that of the windows, but is new. The southwest jamb of the fireplace has been cut through, where the closet hides it, and is studded out and is plastered. The studs are 3 inches deep by 4 inches wide, and had some kind of a horizontal member between two of the studs, but this has been removed. Mature cut nails remain where this horizontal member was, and they must be original. The lath nails are also cut. The closet is constructed with dimensional lumber and wire nails, and predates the restoration for the present restaurant. There is a door in the center of the northeast elevation, leading to the north chamber. It is a typical six-panel door, and the butt hinges are heavily painted. It has an iron plate rim lock that appears to be original but is not labeled, and it has glass knobs.

The north chamber flooring, baseboard, door and window architrave, fireplace and mantel, and added closet are identical to the west chamber. The closet was added to the south of the fireplace and has horizontals to support a clothes rod that are nailed with nails that have a rounded square head, with a raised round center to the head. The fireplace northeast jamb is studded out with 3 by 4s that are sash-sawn, with riven lath fastened by cut lath nails. The closet door has cast iron foliate butt hinges with two knuckles and acorn finials. The northeast wall of this chamber has a closet set to the north that has a four-panel door with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. The door is not pinned together, and it has a cast iron rim lock and cast iron foliate butt hinges with acorn finials. The architrave has a pulvinated center with a shallow ogee to each side of it, and there are bull's-eye corner blocks.

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The second story of the ell has a stair passage at the south end, with a small chamber in the west corner and a large chamber on the northeast. The passage flooring runs northeast-southwest, is painted, and varies between 4-1/3 and 5-1/4 inches wide. There is plain baseboard and a beaded-edge vertical-board wall on the southwest that encloses a winder stair; there is a winder at both the top and bottom of each flight, while the center of the stairway is straight. The openings in the passage have double bead architrave, and there are typical six-panel doors. The door to the northeast chamber has cast iron butt hinges with heavy paint and a plain cast iron rim lock that is not original to the door. The west chamber door has new hinges and does not now have a lock. The west chamber is now a modern bathroom. The window has double bead architrave and a double ogee below the sill like the main block architrave. The window has straight jambs, and the sash have ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights. There are no parting beads and no pulleys or cords, but the sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned. The northeast chamber flooring continues from the passage and is also painted. There is new wainscot in this room and double bead architrave. A fireplace is centered on the northeast wall, with a brick hearth, metal insert, exposed brick wall with a splayed brick lintel and no mantel; a new shelf has been added. To the east of the fireplace is a built-in closet with double bead architrave, but the door is missing. The door on the southeast, leading to the porch, has double bead architrave and a cast iron rim lock that is not original. It has cast iron butt hinges that have five knuckles and one is marked "E & T C," while the other is heavily painted. The windows in this chamber all match the west chamber of the ell.

The ell attic is finished, with a vestibule and a chamber to the northeast. The door to this northeast chamber has beaded-edge vertical boards with a Norfolk latch, and double bead architrave. To the north of the door is peg rail on the wall, fastened with cut nails, and the turned pegs and rail have never been painted. The pegs taper at both ends, but more on the outer end that has the knob, and there is a very narrow groove in the center of the peg. There is a dormer on the northwest with peg rail on the northeast wall of the dormer. The flooring runs northeast-southwest, appears to be pine, though most of it is painted, is 4-1/4 to 6-1/4 inches wide, and is face-nailed. The boards enclosing the stairway up to the attic form a balustrade in the attic around the opening at the northwest end; where there are no boards there are four horizontal rails.

The main block attic is completely finished with plaster walls and double bead architrave, and the stairway continues up to it with the same details as the first and second stories. The attic plan has a vestibule at the top of the stairway with chambers in the south, west, northwest center, and northwest corners. The vestibule has a window on the southeast that matches those in the second story ell. The doors have six panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. They have cast iron butt hinges with heavy paint, and several are marked "THO^S CLARK." The northwest chamber door is missing. The south chamber door has a plain cast iron rim lock that is not original to the door. The west and north chamber doors have original iron plate rim locks, the west one with brass knobs while the north one has

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porcelain and a mineral knob. There is typical random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest throughout the attic. The south chamber has a modern bathroom, and the window matches that in the vestibule. The west chamber has a gabled wall dormer on the southwest that has plain trim, and the sash matches that in the vestibule and is probably reused. There is a small fireplace on the southeast wall, with a brick hearth, parged surround, and splayed brick jambs. There is a wood mantel with architrave that has an ogee and cavetto backband and a bead on the inner edge. The wood shelf has a Greek ovolo on the edge. There is plain baseboard. The northwest end of this chamber was closed off recently to create a new closet.

The northwest chamber has a Diocletian window with double bead architrave. The center sash is a casement on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and they are marked "E & T C." This sash has ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 11 1/2-inch lights. The northeast wall has a doorway added, with plain architrave that has a beaded interior edge, and the door is gone. The north chamber has a fireplace on the southeast that is identical to the west chamber. There is a dormer on the northeast with a sash that has lancet-profile muntins 10-inch by 14-inch lights, no parting beads, and is mortised and tenoned and pinned. There is a new closet on the northwest end of the chamber. In the center of the vestibule is an enclosed ladder stair with a beaded-edge vertical-board door and double bead architrave. The door has a Norfolk latch and cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles, and the hinges are marked "THO^S CLARK." The ladder stair gives access to the roof. The southeast wall of the stair enclosure is bratticed boards and the northeast wall has riven lath with cut nails, and it was never plastered. The rafters are sash-sawn, are mitered and butted at the ridge, and are 4 inches wide by 5 inches deep. They are spaced 21 to 23 inches on centers and have sawn marriage marks. They support wide board sheathing with gaps between the boards. The collar beams are 1 1/2-inch-wide boards that are at least 8 inches deep.

Northwest Log Outbuilding

The northwest log outbuilding faces southwest toward Furnace Avenue and is about 75 feet northwest of the ell of the house. It is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay log structure with a rubble stone foundation, log planks with dovetailed corners and weatherboards covering most of the logs, and a gable roof of corrugated metal with a northwest-southeast ridge. The weatherboards are random-width and are fastened with cut nails. On the southwest elevation the west bay has a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a Norfolk latch and there are about four different key or latch holes. This door was hung on hinges but is now hung on interior strap hinges. There is plain architrave that has a beaded interior edge. There is no foundation wall at the doorway opening, and there never was one, as the stone foundation has hard edges at each jamb. There are also several stones set into the ground at the threshold, suggesting that the interior always had a dirt floor. The south bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. The sash have ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, a wood sill with a wash, and the architrave matches the door. There is a wood box cornice. The northwest elevation has no opening on the first story. The gable end has a doorway, but the door is

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missing, and pieces of plain trim survive. The northeast elevation has a boarded-up window opening set north of center. The sash and the sill are both missing. The architrave has a beaded interior edge. The jamb boards have a tenon on the bottom that is set into a mortise in the sill, and these boards are fastened to the log ends with large spikes that have irregular heads, but appear to be cut. Several logs below the window opening are exposed and have numerous one-inch-diameter holes drilled part way into them, many filled with peg ends. The holes are randomly spaced, but are often less than 10 inches apart, and are not in completely straight lines. It is not clear why they are here. On the northeast elevation, at the north end, the logs at the bottom, where the siding is missing, are numbered. The second log from the bottom is "II," the third from the bottom is "III," and the fourth is "IIII." The southeast elevation has a window opening that was added in the center, and it has a large two-light sash. A section of log above this opening is burned and patched. The gable end has a four-light sash set south of center, in a narrow frame. There are plain rake boards.

On the interior, the foundation projects into the room, with a sill on top on the southwest and northeast walls. There is a dirt floor, and possibly some stones set in it. The log walls are exposed and whitewashed, and the logs are hewn, some of them having pegs broken off flush. There are also several mortises filled with wood blocks. There are several pegs still in these logs, one on the southwest wall, south of the door, which could be old. There are also thin boards or pieces of boards pushed between the logs as chinking, along with plaster used as chinking between the logs. The log planks are 3 to 3-1/2 inches thick. This building was converted to a stable at one point, and has a hayrack and several stalls. It is now filled with parts of various old buildings. The attic joists are both hewn and pit-sawn, are whitewashed, and run northeast-southwest. Many have several mortises cut through them. In the north corner is a rebuilt stair constructed with wire nails, and it ascends to the northeast along the northwest wall. The opening in the floor above the stair appears to be original, with a header at the southwest end of the opening and one joist cut out for the opening. The southwest door hinges are tapered and have lima bean cusps. The joists are set on top of the southwest and northeast logs, with neither the joists nor the logs being notched for the other. The southeast wall has a wide opening that probably originally held a fireplace. The rafters are set on the floor over top of the joists and are mitered at the foot. The rafters are hewn and most of them are mitered and butted at the ridge, though several are half-lapped and fastened with cut nails. The rafters support board sheathing. There is no patch in the floor at the southeast end, suggesting that the fireplace and chimney were exterior.

Southeast log outbuilding

The southeast log outbuilding is a one-story, two-bay by one-bay plank log structure that is dovetailed at the corners and is covered with some weatherboards fastened with cut nails. It has a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with corrugated metal and a northwest-southeast ridge. The log outbuilding faces southwest toward the road, and is 19 feet, 4 inches from the kitchen ell. It is located 12 feet, 1 inch from the bottom of the stairway to the kitchen ell, and is 41 feet away from the northwest log

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outbuilding. Both log outbuildings are in a line. The logs have mortar and pieces of wood for chinking and are reused, with mortises and pegs and holes drilled in them. Some of the log faces are hewn while others are sawn, and some have irregular marks that appear to be from a pitsaw. The mortar chinking has heavy whitewash, one early layer of which is a brick-red color. The southwest elevation has a door set west of center that now has a pair of doors hung on strap hinges, and the pintles are set into logs beyond the architrave. These doors swing out and have vertical boards with beads on the exterior and horizontal boards with beads on the interior. The strap hinges are mostly tapered, with round ends, though one is wide and square. There are strips of iron nailed onto the interior face of the door, though it is not clear why. The architrave has a beaded interior edge and is face-nailed with T-headed nails. The jamb boards are nailed to the log ends with large cut nails. The original door was hung on butt hinges and swung in. The sill is concrete, and it is not possible to tell if the foundation was always broken here, or has been opened up. The south bay has a window opening with new trim placed over top of the old, and there is a vertical board shutter on butt hinges with pins; it is made with cut nails. The sash is missing. There is a wood box cornice. On the southeast elevation, beneath the siding, is plaster on riven lath with whitewash, but no evidence of a red layer of whitewash. The siding covers where the fireplace opening originally was, and there is evidence of a foundation about 12 inches below the current ground level. The gable end has a doorway set to the east, and it has a beaded-edge vertical-board door. The northeast elevation has a window set north of center that has new trim and a vertical-board shutter hung on butt hinges with two knuckles; the shutter is made with cut nails. The jamb boards are nailed to the long log ends with cut spikes, and the sash is missing. The northwest elevation does not have an opening, but the siding is patched in the gable end, to the north. The chinking below the siding has a black layer that could be old tar. There are plain rake boards.

On the interior, the first story now has a stud and wafer board shed built inside it with space around the shed on all four sides. There is a dirt floor. The southeast elevation has the remains of a brick fireplace in the center, with splayed jambs and part of a splayed brick jack arch, though most of the jambs and jack arch are now missing. There is brick infill that closes off the fireplace flush with the exterior of the log outbuilding, much of the back of the fireplace having been taken down at an unknown date. There are triangular wood brackets on each side of the opening, with cut nails holding them, and the brackets support a wood shelf above that appears to be original. On either side of the fireplace is a "chair rail" that is more like a low shelf, with a bull nose on the front edge and a fascia board above. This little shelf projects out 3-3/4 inches, but is set at a chair rail height. Below this shelf on either side of the fireplace is a brick wall that is only one wythe thick, with at least one large cut spike holding it to the logs. Portions of this brick wall have come down, and there is no evidence of lath and plaster ever behind the brick. The brick to the south of the fireplace is mostly gone. The rest of the log walls have diagonal riven lath and plaster, and this same lath and plaster treatment is found above the shelf on the southeast, as well. The window and door architrave have a backband that has a wide quirk with an ogee and bead, and there is a beaded interior edge. The ceiling also has riven lath with plaster. The upper story has

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infilling for an opening for the stair in the north corner, though it appears to have riven lath on the ceiling below, with plaster on the lath. The floor is tongue-and-groove random-width boards that run northwest-southeast. There is plain sash-sawn baseboard fastened with cut nails in the upper story. The knee-wall studs and collar beams have riven lath and plaster, as well. The rafters are mitered and butted at the ridge. The rafters are 2-1/2 inches by 3-1/2 inches and are spaced 22 to 23 inches on centers. Some are reused, some have hewn edges and others are sash-sawn; cut nails are used in the construction of the roof frame. The only access to the upper story at this time is the door on the southeast gable end. This door has beaded-edge, vertical boards with cast iron butt hinges, a wood stock lock, and a wrought Suffolk latch on the exterior. There is plain head-cut trim. The southeast wall possibly had wood peg rail. Written on the plaster on the southeast wall are "Lewis Toomey Mar. 23, 1935" and "Barbara Toomey April 28, 1963."

There is a spring that runs from the basement of the frame house on the southwest side of Furnace Avenue to the northwest building, and there is a concrete cover for a pump and a concrete trough between the two buildings. Water was piped to the basement of the house in terra cotta pipes, according to Chef Dan Wecker. There was an icehouse northeast of the log outbuildings toward the river, but a storm took it out apparently in 1932. Several hundred feet east of the brick buildings, built into the hill along the edge of the river, is a stone wall that reportedly was part of the original furnace complex.

Frame House

Located on the southwest side of Furnace Avenue, and facing northeast toward it and the log outbuildings, is a frame house that is 2 1/2 stories tall and three bays by two bays, with a two-story ell on the southwest that is four bays by two bays, and a modern wing, in a T plan, attached to the southeast side of the ell. The historic portions have a rubble stone foundation, wood shingle siding on the northeast and weatherboards on the other elevations, and a gable roof with asphalt shingles, and a northwest-southeast ridge on the main block and northeast-southwest ridge on the ell. There is an interior brick chimney on the northwest gable end, and another in the center of the ell. The northeast elevation has a doorway in the east bay of the first story with a three-light transom and a one-bay, one-story frame porch with a gable roof supported by four Greek Doric columns on tall plinths and a rudimentary entablature. The other two bays have six over nine double hung sash with blinds. The second story has three six over six double hung sash with blinds and a boxed cornice, and there are two gable-roofed dormers with six over six double hung sash and shingled cheek walls. The northwest elevation of the main block has a six over nine double hung sash set in the west bay, with a six over six double hung sash above it in the second story. There are no openings in the north bay or the gable end. The ell has three six over nine double hung sash on the first story and three six over six double hung sash on the second, with no opening in the west-center bay of both stories. The southwest elevation of the ell has two windows on the first story and no openings on the second. The southeast gable end of the main block has a six over nine double hung sash set in the east bay on the first story, no openings in the

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south bay or on the second story, and a six over six double hung sash in the gable end. The south bay of the southwest elevation of the main block has been added to, and the roof pitch is flatter than on the main block. The southeast elevation of the ell is mostly covered by the modern addition.

Race Road Brick Duplex

The brick duplex is located at 5735 Race Road, on the southeast side of the road, and faces northwest toward the road. It is a two story, four-bay by two-bay brick structure of 5 to 1 common bond on both stories, but the brick is different in color and appearance on the second story than it is on the first story. Some of the brick is still covered with vinyl siding, especially on the northeast. There is a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge, with a shallow pitch, and interior brick chimneys on both gable ends. There is a two-story, two-bay by two-bay ell centered on the rear, with vinyl siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northwest-southeast ridge. There is a modern one-story, shed-roofed frame addition to the southwest of the ell. The northwest elevation of the main block has two center doors with one light over two panels, each with a two-light transom and a splayed brick jack arch. To each side is a one-over-one sash with wood blinds and a splayed brick jack arch. The second story has four shorter one-over-one sash with wood blinds. The box cornice is covered with vinyl. The southwest elevation has no openings on the first story. The second story has a one-over-one sash in the south bay. The brickwork retains the ghost line of the pitch of the earlier roof of a 1 1/2-story building. The southeast elevation of the main block is covered by the modern addition on the first story and has no opening on the second story. The southwest elevation of the ell is also covered by the modern addition on the first story and has a one-over-one sash in the west bay of the second story. The southeast elevation of the ell has two small one-light sash in the second story. The northeast elevation of the ell has a door in the north bay of the first story and a one-over-one sash in the east bay of the second story. The northeast elevation of the main block has no openings on the first story. The second story has a one-over-one sash in the east bay.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates N/A Architect/Builder N/A

Construction dates c. 1830s

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary:

Elk Ridge Landing was settled as early as the 1690s, and was an important commercial and shipping entrepôt by 1755, the time that the Elk Ridge Furnace was founded by Alexander Lawson, Edward Dorsey, and Caleb Dorsey, Jr. It has typically been assumed that the surviving brick buildings were part of the furnace operation, and thus have traditionally been dated to the eighteenth century. This error in dating the structures was first pointed out by Peter Kurtze in his National Register nomination for the property, and he dated both buildings stylistically to probably the 1830s and attributed them to the then owners of the furnace, the Ellicotts. These buildings were actually not part of the Elk Ridge Furnace lands owned by the Dorseys. The two connected brick buildings near the river, along with the plank log slave quarters adjoining them, the frame dwelling across the street, and the brick structure at 5735 Race Road, were all part of the tract "Hanover" owned by Richard Cromwell and sold to John A. Ellicott, Nathaniel E. Ellicott, Jonathan Ellicott, and Andrew Ellicott, Jr., the sons of Nathaniel Ellicott of Andrew, in 1829. The deed notes that this parcel of land adjoins the furnace and mill race. The Ellicott family had experience with iron works from at least 1806 and eliminated the common use of slaves at them. The Ellicotts reportedly leased the Elk Ridge Furnace in the early nineteenth century, and bought it in the 1820s. After financial setbacks the Ellicotts sold the furnace in 1852 to Robert Howard, a merchant of Baltimore City who already owned furnaces in Baltimore County. In 1858 Howard sold all of his iron works to the Great Falls Iron Company. The flood of 1873 caused an explosion which destroyed much of the furnace, and as far as is known, it was never put back into blast. The southeast brick building, presumably the store, appears to have been constructed earlier than the house adjacent to it, must date to c. 1825-1840, and most probably dates to c. 1830-35. The house would seem to date to c. 1835, and the two were probably built within only a few years of each other. Also of great significance are the two log plank structures alongside the kitchen ell of the brick house. These buildings seem to date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Significance:

Elk Ridge Landing was settled as early as the 1690s, and was an important commercial and shipping entrepôt by 1755, the time that the Elk Ridge Furnace was founded by Alexander Lawson, Edward

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Dorsey, and Caleb Dorsey, Jr. The partners were able to acquire 100 acres through a writ of ad quod damnum in 1755, and there were iron pigs later found with that date that came from the Elk Ridge Furnace. At this time William Williams was the founder for the Dorseys, and slave labor provided both muscle and skill to run the operation. The furnace was inherited by Caleb Dorsey's two sons, Samuel and Edward, in 1772, and Samuel died in 1777. The furnace has been famous for a long time because it cast cannon and cannon balls during the Revolution. The furnace was described as being "in good order" in 1789, but was not included on Griffith's map of Maryland published in 1794, and most telling, is not listed in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. When Joseph Scott published his observations on the region from 1806 he noted that "there are large banks of iron ore between Baltimore City, and Elkridge landing. Several furnaces and forges have been erected, and in operation for many years; but from the scarcity of wood, they have for these some years past been discontinued." The largest and most valuable structure at Elk Ridge Landing in 1798 owned by Edward Dorsey was "1 old brick house 30 by 28 feet, 2 stories." It has typically been assumed that the surviving brick buildings were part of the furnace operation, and thus have traditionally been dated to the eighteenth century, though none of the listed buildings in the tax record match the existing buildings. This error in dating the structures was first pointed out by Peter Kurtze in his National Register nomination for the property, and he dated both buildings stylistically to probably the 1830s and attributed them to the then owners of the furnace, the Ellicotts.¹

These buildings were actually not part of the Elk Ridge Furnace lands owned by the Dorseys. As is evident on J. E. Dempster's plat of Elkridge, the two connected brick buildings near the river, along with the plank log slave quarters adjoining them, the frame dwelling across the street, and the brick structure at 5735 Race Road, were all part of the tract "Hanover" owned by Richard Cromwell and sold to John A. Ellicott, Nathaniel E. Ellicott, Jonathan Ellicott, and Andrew Ellicott, Jr., the sons of Nathaniel Ellicott of Andrew, in 1829. The deed notes that this parcel of land adjoins the furnace and mill race. Cromwell purchased the lot a day earlier from Charles Hopkins. He presumably received it from his parents, Dr. Richard Hopkins and Hannah Hopkins, in 1824. This deed is for part of the tract "Hanover," but the deed does not give metes and bounds, only general outlines, so it is not possible to

¹ Celia M. Holland, *Old Homes and Families of Howard County, Maryland* (Author, 1987), pp. 3-8. Ronald W. Fuchs II, "'At Elk Ridge Furneis As You See, William Williams He Mad Me': The Story of an Eighteenth-Century Maryland Iron Furnace." *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts* (winter 1996): 40-59. John McGrain, "Molinography in Maryland," "Howard County, Elkridge Furnace," typescript, Maryland Historical Society. Henry K. Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley: Cradle of the Industrial Revolution in Maryland*. (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001), p. 27. Joseph Scott, *Geographical Description of the States of Maryland and Delaware*. (Philadelphia: Kimber, Conrad, & Co., 1807), p. 81, in Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley*, p. 29. *Maryland Gazette*, 26 November 1789, p. 2, col. 2, quoted in Fuchs, "At Elk Ridge Furneis," p. 54. Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley*, pp. 28-29. Federal Direct Tax, 1798, "Anne Arundel County," Maryland State Archives. Joetta Koppenhoefer, "Elk Ridge: The River, the Railroad, the Boulevard," in *Elk Ridge: A Bicentennial Journal* (June 1976): 3-4. Peter E. Kurtze "Elkridge Furnace Complex," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, HO-367, 1989.

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match the one to the other. At the same time the Hopkins's sold several other tracts to their other kids. This land was not listed under Hopkins's ownership in the 1798 tax, so presumably he acquired it later, but it is not known when or how he did; he held at least part of "Hanover" by the early nineteenth century, but the deed could not be found back to 1797. Whether part of the 1798 tax is missing, as has been suggested by some because the furnace is not mentioned, is not clear. Dr. Hopkins did have business interactions with the Dorseys, but while it is possible that the land adjoining the furnace was leased to the furnace and built upon, there have been no records discovered that would suggest that this happened. Before the Ellicotts had purchased this land, they bought just less than ten acres from Charles Hopkins in two tracts, in 1825. The deed described the smaller of the two tracts as "being two perches wide for the purpose of digging a canal or head race," then went on to stipulate: "also the full and free right of waste ways from the said canal or race to discharge surplus water in times of freshets at any points or places most convenient to said Ellicotts as also to make partial deviations in the construction of said canal from the above described courses taking care to occupy only the aforesaid two perches in width." This would be the race mentioned in the deeds for the tract with the brick house and store, running along present-day Race Road.²

The Ellicott family had experience with iron works from at least 1806, when they built an iron rolling and slitting mill, and nail-making factory, on the east bank of the Patapsco River, just above their grist mill at Ellicott's Lower Mills. In 1815 Nathaniel Ellicott and Company purchased Dorsey's Forge, which became the Avalon Company, and it, too, ran a rolling and slitting mill and manufactured nails. This operation had been run by slave labor, but the Ellicotts reportedly eliminated the use of slaves here, and presumably did elsewhere, too. This would not be surprising, given that they were Quakers and Quakers had generally opposed slave ownership. This has implications for the interpretation of some buildings at the Elkridge Furnace Complex. Alexander Ellicott and Brothers reportedly leased the Elk Ridge Furnace in the early nineteenth century, bought it in the 1820s, and rebuilt the furnace in 1826. This was apparently the furnace that was described in John Alexander's report on iron manufacturing, published in 1840. He wrote:

In 1826, the Elkridge furnace was erected by Andrew Ellicott, Jr. and Brothers, near Elkridge landing. The furnace is thirty-two feet high, with boshes of eight and a half feet. The blast is driven by water from the Patapsco, and is carried into the furnace by one tuyere.

The ore occurs in the vicinity; and I believe the position of the race for the water wheel is favourable [sic] for the transportation of some considerable quantity. It is of the same character with the ores all along the western verge of the Chesapeake.

² Howard County Land Records, WSG 15-52. Charles W. Evans, *Biographical and Historical Accounts of the Fox, Ellicott, and Evans Families* (Buffalo, NY: Baker, Jones & Co., 1882), p. 80. Howard County Land Records, WSG 15-70, WSG 10-64. J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland* (Baltimore: Kohn & Pollock, 1905), p. 483. Howard County Land Records, WSG 11-509.

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The duration of the blast is from nine to ten months: and the average annual product, which has been stated to me at 1400 tons, is almost entirely produced in castings of various kinds, principally water and gas pipes. The iron is of good quality; and I have had occasion to notice the advantage of its being mixed with some other pig to produce castings of the second fusion, in which the maximum of stiffness and tenacity was desirable.

This establishment gives occupation to at least 100 hands, and 50 horses, mules, and oxen. Though the denuded hills along the Patapsco would have been replenished with second-growth timber in 20 to 30 years, the scarcity of wood for charcoal must have remained a problem, and the Ellicotts probably overcame it by bringing charcoal in first by boat and later by railroad. The location of the Elkridge furnace made both alternatives possible, which likely kept the works in operation for longer than some other furnaces. The Ellicotts reportedly made cast iron pipe for the Croton Water Works in New York in 1835. Judging from the 1860 map, the race was actually taking water from Deep Run before it entered the Patapsco. The mention of its use for transporting iron ore is of interest, as will be noted below. Ellicott and Brothers holdings were assessed at \$48,000 in 1841. In 1842 the furnace was seeking to employ a wheelwright. The furnace, which was valued by the tax assessor at \$40,000 in 1850, had 12 employees and was using both charcoal and anthracite for fuel, and oyster shells for flux. According to Alexander, in 1840 most of Maryland's iron furnaces used oyster shells, primarily because their location made it convenient. The output for the previous year had been 2,400 tons of cast iron pipe, valued at \$96,000, and 2,000 tons of pig iron, valued at \$30,000.³

In 1838 John and Andrew Ellicott, trading as Ellicott & Brothers, mortgaged their furnace property and associated lands to Nathaniel H. Ellicott, Jonathan H. Ellicott, and Benjamin H. Ellicott to secure a promissory note of \$50,000. By 1844 they had defaulted, owing \$45,000, and reached an agreement with their creditors that the property could be sold, but that the sale would not be enforced for twelve years, provided that Ellicott and Brothers fulfilled the obligations of a payment schedule set up as part of the agreement. The personal property that was part of the furnace operation was also used to secure the mortgage, and it was itemized, giving one an idea of what the furnace operation looked like. It included:

³ Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley*, p. 29. Jean R. Soderlund, *Quakers and Slavery: A Divided Spirit*. (Princeton, NJ, 1985). A. Glenn Crothers, "Quaker Merchants and Slavery in Early National Alexandria, Virginia: The Ordeal of William Hartshorne." *Journal of the Early Republic* 25, no. 1 (spring 2005): 47-77. A. H. Alexander, Report on the Manufacture of Iron (Annapolis, 1840): p. 90, McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." Johns Hopkins University faculty, et al, *Maryland, Its Resources, Industries and Institutions*. (Baltimore, 1893), p. 105, in McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." Fuchs, "At Elk Ridge Furneis," p. 54. Howard County Commissioners, Transfer Book, 1841-51, Maryland State Archives. *Baltimore Sun*, 13 October 1842, p. 3. J. H. Alexander, *Report on the Manufacture of Iron*, (Annapolis, 1840), pp. 90-91, 172, noted in McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." John McGrain states that J. Barker and Sons operated the furnace in 1840, but I believe that this is a misreading of Alexander's report. Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860).

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Three mule teams of six mules to each team, with the harness therefore and wagons, . . . ten mules for carts and ten carts, one dray, one large bay horse, one small riding horse, one wagon, four ore boats in the race, two tow boats on the river, one steam boat called the "Western" together with her anchors, boats, cable, tackle, apparel and appurtenances, . . . bridles, saddles, harness and stable furniture, one carriage and harness, all the iron and wooden flasks of every description, all the pipe and pipe branch patterns of every size, cog wheels and machine patterns of every description, all the wheelbarrows, blacksmith tools, bellows, turning lathe, coal baskets, furnace tools of every kind, all the coaling ground tools, mine bank tools, and all other tools belonging to or used with or at the mine banks, coaling grounds, and Elk Ridge Furnace, or any appurtenance thereto. Also the lead pipe machine, and proving machine for proving pipe, also all the scraps of iron or other metal cylinders, castings, and all other cast or wrought iron at said furnace, . . . all the anthracite coal, iron ore, wood at said furnace, or cut down to be used there, all the oyster shells, all the bituminous coal, all the wood cut in the woods, all the lumber and stamp iron, and also all the goods, wares, and merchandize in the store at said furnace . . .

It was noted that the steam boat was used to run to Baltimore City, where there was a warehouse that stored many of the products of the furnace, and that there were ore banks in Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties. The latter may have been located to the west of Elkridge, north of the railroad line and east of Hanover Road, where an iron ore bank is shown on the 1878 Hopkins atlas, though its owner is not listed. The presence of four ore boats on the race gives credence to Alexander's observation of several years earlier, noted above, that ore was transported on the race, and the quarry near Hanover would have been very close to the race, and thus convenient for shipping purposes, regardless of who owned the quarry.⁴

Despite their best efforts, Ellicott & Brothers were apparently fighting a losing battle. In 1847 they advertised some of their land for sale, but in February 1850 a correspondent from Elkridge Landing wrote to the Ellicott City newspaper:

The crisis has at last arrived. About three weeks since the 'hands' at Elkridge Furnace refused to work any longer, under the system that has been pursued for the past few months, and this week we have received the announcement of the failure of the surviving partner of the Messrs. Ellicott and Brothers. The condition of many families in this village is now truly distressing. In the dead of winter thrown out of employment, without money, not being able to obtain their arrearages of wages, and no immediate prospect of getting employment. Very few of the blast furnaces in the neighborhood of Baltimore are now in operation. The effects of the failure of Messrs. Ellicott will be severely felt throughout a large portion of the surrounding neighborhood. This place has been the market for nearly the whole overplus productions of the country for many miles around, and all are interested in the continuance of operations

⁴ Union Bank of Maryland v. Andrew Ellicott, et al. Maryland State Chancery Court, case 11637, 25 July 1844. For iron production, see Robert B. Gordon, *American Iron, 1607-1900* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996). G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1878).

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at the furnace. At present, a small force are occupied on a job, that will give but short employment to them. There are various rumors and surmises with regard to the future operations of the furnace. They are of course but conjectures.

This documents the economic importance of the furnace to the agriculture of the region. An arsonist set the pattern house, containing the wood patterns used in casting iron objects such as the pipe that seems to have been the bread and butter of the operation, on fire in March. An earlier author has suggested the possibility of labor unrest that led to this action.⁵

Two months later the furnace and around 700 acres of land was offered for sale at auction, and described simply as "the Elkridge Furnace and Foundry, with all its appurtenances, consisting of store, dwelling, stabling, &c." It was purchased by the Union Bank of Maryland for \$25,000. A year later the bank was offering the property either for sale, if possible, or rent, if they could find no buyer. This time, the furnace was described in more detail:

Attached to this furnace are about 750 acres of land (of which 200 acres are arable) containing several valuable iron ore banks, from one of which the ore can be water-borne to the foundry. About the furnace, and on the premises, there have been erected some thirty-five substantial dwelling houses and other buildings, including a large brick mansion, store and double frame dwelling house, capable of accommodating comfortably 25 to 30 families. The Patapsco is navigable to the works. The above property possesses great advantages in the abundance, cheapness and proximity of the ores, the water power, which is valuable and is used in the works, and in the easy access to Baltimore by the turnpike, railroad and Patapsco River.

Judging from the 1860 map, most of the workers housing was located along both sides of Furnace Avenue, to the east of the mansion and store; none of the buildings in this location survive. In November of 1852 the bank finally found a buyer, Robert Howard, a merchant and city council member of Baltimore City. Howard already owned the Locust Grove Furnace in Essex, which he had acquired by the 1840s, and bought Nottingham Forge on the Great Gunpowder Falls in Baltimore County in 1845 and the Gunpowder Furnace the following year. Howard put the furnace back into blast in April 1853, but for unknown reasons did not want to continue operations there. By October 1854 he was offering for rent "the foundry with three cupola furnaces at Elk Ridge Landing, and all the necessary appendages consisting of patterns, flasks &c., sufficient for making water pipe of all sizes, on an extensive scale." The cupola furnaces were used to melt cast iron, which then would have been cast using the patterns on hand. They were cylindrical iron stacks lined with refractory brick, and tended to be taller and narrower than the traditional stone furnace stack. Given that there was not a high hill at the Elkridge furnace from which to load the top of the furnace, the switch to cupola furnaces probably also necessitated the

⁵ *Baltimore Sun*, 11 May 1847, p. 3. *Ellicott City (Maryland) Howard Gazette and General Advertiser*, 23 February 1850, Howard County Historical Society, vertical file. Koppenhoefer, "Elk Ridge" p. 4. *Howard Gazette*, 2 March 1850, in Sharp, *The Patapsco River Valley*, p. 30.

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adoption of elevators to hoist the iron ore, coal and oyster shell flux to the top of the furnace. The blast furnace was reportedly rebuilt at this time as a steam and hot-blast furnace, and the stack was 32 feet high and 9 1/2 feet wide at the boshes.⁶

In 1858 Howard sold all of his iron works to the Great Falls Iron Company, which had been incorporated as early as 1846, but apparently had not been active until just recently. Elk Ridge Furnace sold for \$71,000, and the entire expenditure for all of the operations was reportedly \$250,000. Howard served on the board of directors, and the president was James H. Brown. The furnace had gone out of blast in the autumn of 1857 and was expected to be put back into blast in May of 1859. The 1860 Martenet *Map of Howard County* shows what appears to be the existing large brick house that was probably also the "mansion house" mentioned in the earlier advertisement. To the southeast of it stood the furnace, very close to the Patapsco River, and there were numerous other buildings in the vicinity that were not identified. The owner is listed as the Great Falls Iron Co., and "T. H. Brown" is also noted here. He was likely the iron master or site manager at the time. During the Civil War the furnace was leased to Brooks and Moore, and afterward was operated by James P. Ellicott and Howard Brown up to 1872.⁷

Though the furnace operation had struggled to survive since at least the 1840s, it was a natural disaster that ultimately spelled its doom. The furnace property was probably damaged by the great flood of 1868 that destroyed houses and mills from Sykesville down to Elkridge and claimed 43 lives, but the flood of 1873 caused greater damage in Elkridge. It was reported:

At Ellicott's smelting furnace the water rose so rapidly that the furnaces were inundated, causing a terrific explosion, shattering the greater portion of the building and killing two men who were attending the furnaces. The explosion was occasioned by the water surrounding a blast containing several tons of molten [sic] iron, and the sudden action of the water upon the heated mass generated steam so suddenly that an explosion similar in effect to that of a steam boiler occurred. The damage done the mill by the water and explosion will amount to many thousands of dollars.

Another report added that "... the gas being ignited the building caught from the flames and was seriously damaged." The 1878 Hopkins Atlas gives the same arrangement as in 1860, and notes that the brick house was a residence. As far as is known, the furnace was never put back into blast, though in

⁶ *Baltimore American*, 3 April 1850, p. 3, col. 1. McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." *Baltimore American*, 4 April 1850, p. 3, col. 8. *Baltimore American*, 18 April 1851, p. 2, col. 5. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 May 1865, p. 4, col. 2. Howard County Land Records, WHW 17-68. John W. McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County*. (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), pp. 32, 190. *Baltimore Sun*, 15 April 1853, p. 4. *Baltimore American*, 2 October 1854, p. 3, col. 5, in McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." Martenet, *Map of Howard County*, 1860. Gordon, *American Iron*, p. 17.

⁷ *Baltimore Sun*, 5 January 1846, p. 4. *Baltimore Sun*, 30 March 1858, p. 1. *Baltimore Sun*, 19 April 1859, p. 4. Martenet, *Map of Howard County*, 1860. McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland."

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1880 a business directory called it Thomas Brown's iron furnace. The Great Falls Iron Company sold the property to Robert H. Brown in 1887. The furnace was reportedly dismantled in 1903 to salvage the bricks, and at present only a portion of a stone retaining wall survives along the river. However, several domestic structures remain from the complex. They were owned for much of the twentieth century by the Toomey family, and are now owned by the State of Maryland. They were renovated by Chef Dan Wecker and operate as the Elkridge Furnace Inn.⁸

The southeast building, presumably the store, appears to have been constructed earlier than the house adjacent to it. This is suggested by three features. First, it appears that the store brickwork is pointed up and the house brickwork is not, though the crack through which this can be seen is very small. Secondly, the front wall of the house has Queen closers set at the corner against the store, rather than set one brick in from the corner, the way it was done at the opposite front corner. Closers disrupt the appearance of Flemish bond brickwork, so getting them to the corner would be preferred for visual reasons. However, the reason for setting Queen closers further back in the wall is to keep them from popping out, which generally takes precedence over aesthetics. Putting them at the corner here suggests that it was not an issue because they were up against the earlier store building. Finally, a hole cut through the store, just above the second story floor on the northwest (house) side has exposed the ends of floor joists in the house, one of which abuts the brick wall of the store, and the other stops about 1 inch short of the wall. These would never have been so close to an exterior wall because the end grain would have soaked up water and quickly rotted, unless they projected through to support some kind of roof. The likelihood of that is very small.

The store has had some significant changes to it, with walls and stairways removed. However, the first floor plan can be fairly well reconstructed, and had a center passage, double pile plan with two large unheated rooms to the front and two smaller heated rooms to the rear. The southwest doorway, facing the road, originally had double doors and was the primary entrance, but the stairway did not begin near this front door. Rather, it began at the rear of the passage, the way the present stair does. Also, the trim used around the two front rooms is simpler than that for the back two rooms and the upstairs rooms, and the upper story joists were exposed and beaded, rather than covered by a plaster ceiling. Exposed joists would be unusual in a domestic space in Howard County in the nineteenth century (outside of a slave quarter). Store rooms were typically not heated in the eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth centuries, so the lack of fireplaces in the large rooms is consistent with this use. Also, the south room had a hatch in the floor to get access to the basement, presumably to hoist things up. Whether the west

⁸ *Baltimore Sun*, 15 August 1873, p. 1, col. 3. *Towson Maryland Journal*, 23 August 1873, p. 3, col. 4-5. in McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard County*, 1878. McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland." Johns Hopkins University faculty, et al, *Maryland, Its Resources, Industries and Institutions*. (Baltimore, 1893), p. 105, in McGrain, "The Molinography of Maryland."

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room also had this could not be determined at this time, but the implication for the south room is that it clearly did not have a domestic function. And its function was meant to be segregated from the second story, so the stairway was turned around opposite to the arrangement in most houses. Even in the passage the trim differs between the front and back rooms, suggesting the possibility that there was a doorway dividing the passage, to help control privacy and circulation.

The exact use of these back rooms is not clear, but the north room, which connects to the house, would most likely have been an office for the store and furnace manager. The connection to the house appears to have been made not when the house was built, but some time later, since the doorway does not align with the rest of the doorways in the passage and the architrave is similar, but not the same. The other small rear room has its own exterior door, on the side facing the furnace, and may have been built as the original office. The joists overhead have been hacked back, removing most of the beads, apparently to even them out before lathing and plastering. The second story floor plan was reversed from the first story, with smaller unheated rooms to the front and larger rooms with fireplaces to the rear. Just what the function of these were is not clear. The mantels here are original and have slightly Greek profiles to some of the mouldings, and bull's-eyes on the imposts, features that are consistent with the 1820s and 1830s. The slender turned newel posts and ramped handrails are also consistent with this period. The brickwork on the front is five-to-one common bond, which is more common after 1840, but has been observed in Baltimore as early as 1809. Thus, considering all the features together, and the fact that the Ellicotts bought the land in 1829 (though they could have contracted for the purchase years earlier and started construction then) this building must date to c. 1825-1840, and most probably to c. 1830-35.

The house is a side-passage, double-pile plan with a kitchen ell, and has finishes of a very high order. The pressed brick front, with thin "battered" joints, is first found in Baltimore in the late 1830s. The double parlor has large hinged doors separating identical halves, rather than the pocket doors that became much more common in the 1850s and '60s. The marble mantels are trabeated, not arched, and have symmetrical architrave and paneled imposts, features typical of the late 1820s, '30s and '40s. The architrave is all symmetrical, with corner blocks that have patera. The use of patera is unusual, and a more refined treatment than bull's-eyes. Though corner blocks can be found in the 1810s, they are more common in the '20s and remain so for a long time. The ceiling plasterwork, at the edge of the cornice, is treated in a similar manner. The ceiling medallions rely heavily on run plaster mouldings, but those in the passage have some cast foliage that suggests early Greek Revival, of the 1820s or '30s. The simpler double bead mouldings were a common treatment, especially in the 1830s and '40s. The stairway, however, has turned tiger maple balusters that follow the curtail at the bottom, and the railings are curved at the landings, eliminating newel posts and ramps there. These features are rare before 1830, except among the best Baltimore houses. There is labeled hardware throughout the house, especially "Thomas Clark" hinges that are typically dated to the 1840s, though little is known about the company or its products. There are also hinges labeled "E T & C" that have not been observed elsewhere in

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Maryland, to my knowledge. Mature cut nails were used where original framing is now visible, and date the building to after 1820.

An interesting feature of the passage is the original louvered door under the landing, which enabled the passage to be open for air movement in warm weather, but screened off the activity at the back from the family and their guests at the front. Another unusual feature is the exterior door in the side wall of the passage, which is also original and must have been placed there for the manager to get from the house to the furnace directly. Similarly, the side door on the second story passage is even more unusual, but is also original. Whether it was for the same purpose, or was meant as some sort of early fire escape, is not known. The placement of the fireplaces on the interior wall is unusual, but enables more window space on the exterior wall. Another significant detail is the Diocletian window in the gable end of the attic (facing the town, not the furnace, where visitors would see it). This can be found on the 1831 tavern at Great Falls, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, but is rather rare on houses in Maryland. The roof was altered, probably in the late nineteenth century, by the addition of a gabled dormer on the front, clipped gables, and wider overhanging eaves. Much of the roof framing, however, seems to be original, and the rafters are mitered and butted at the ridge. This construction would be rare before 1840. Conversely, the pilasters on the side porch are Federal in style and would be expected to pre-date 1820, or so. The iron fireback in the kitchen, made by the Ellicotts and dated 1833, provides a reasonable starting date for the construction of the house, though this could have been added at any time; it is documented as being here in the 1970s. Thus, given the date ranges of various features of the house, which was built all in one period and has had few alterations since, this building would seem to date to c. 1835. Differences between the finishes of the store and the house probably reflect their differing functions, not their period of construction. As Peter Kurtze indicated, the two were probably built within only a few years of each other.

In an undated report on Elkridge, Isabel Eney noted that blacks "were employed in the Elkridge blast furnace and resided there in company houses. Many of these homes were apparently along Race Road (which followed the mill race that powered the furnace bellows, among other things) and were later sold to black families in the area. Many of these houses are now gone, but the brick house at 5735 Race Road, though altered, is a good example of worker housing from the nineteenth century. Just who occupied it is not known."⁹

Also of great significance are the two log plank structures alongside the kitchen ell of the brick house. They have dovetailed corners because the logs used are only 3 inches thick and dovetails are the strongest corner joint available for any log walls, especially ones so thin. The logs are reused timbers from a frame structure, and were cut down after being salvaged. The size and construction of the

⁹ Isabel Eney, "Elkridge Landing," typescript, n.d. Enoch Pratt Free Library, Maryland Department, vertical file, "Elkridge."

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buildings are typical for slave quarters, but also for other outbuildings. The openings on the southeast gable end of each indicate that there were fireplaces in both of these buildings that no longer survive, which limits their function either to living space or cooking/laundry or similar domestic work space needing a fire. With a cooking space, one would expect a wood or brick floor, but indications are that both buildings originally had dirt floors, because the foundation of one of the buildings is missing at the doorway and appears to have finished ends, not stone that has been broken through. The other has had this space filled with concrete, which is perhaps suggestive, but was not examinable for conclusive evidence. Dirt floors were common for slave quarters up until the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The presence of stairways in both buildings, originally, suggests living space rather than other functions, though the two could be combined. The southeast structure had a brick veneer half wall on the fireplace end, with a shelf just above it, and this seems to be a domestic finish treatment. So, too, does the simple mantel shelf set over what remains of the fireplace here. This building also has plastered walls and ceilings, and its location closest to the house almost certainly signifies the social importance of the inhabitants relative to those in the other building.

These buildings seem to date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century (the roof framing is built with mature cut nails), and given their location, must relate to the brick house. They seem to have been placed consciously; the distance from the brick house stairs to the first cabin is just over 12 feet (not counting the missing chimney), and the distance between the two is 41 feet, or the length of one cabin (16 feet, 5 inches, again not counting the missing chimney) plus just over 12 feet between each, as if there was a third building here, once. Archaeology would help to answer this question, and locate the missing chimneys, as well. Also of note is the roughcasting on the southeast gable end wall of the southeast building, only. Given its proximity to the house, it would seem that this wall was given a finer finish to improve the appearance of the building from the house. The whitewash here would contrast significantly with what appears to be tar on the opposite gable end, a common treatment for preserving exposed wood that was cheaper than paint. Dressing up the public face was done both with slave quarters and other outbuildings.

The fact that the Ellicotts did not use slave labor at other ironworks, and presumably not at Elkridge, either, however, argues that these were not quarters. It could be coincidence that earlier quarters were located here, or the brick house could have been built on part of the foundation of an earlier house. Also, these buildings do not seem to be much earlier than the brick house, if at all. It would not be unusual to move these buildings and change their function, but this does not seem to have been the case here, since the southwest structure retains part of its large fireplace. While the fireplace could have been moved with the log structure, one must question why it would have, given its secondary character and changing function. The other possibility is that these were built as slave quarters by a tenant who was leasing the iron works from the Ellicotts, though it is not certain that anyone did lease the works. There is little documentation on the Ellicotts operation of the works, but many furnaces were periodically

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leased to other operators, including Elkridge Furnace, which the Ellicotts leased from the Dorseys before they purchasing it. While the Ellicotts may not have liked leasing to someone who used slave labor, given their financial troubles they may have had no choice if they could not lease the furnace to an operator who would not use slave labor. Archaeology could potentially help to explain the changing function of these buildings, too. Regardless, log plank structures are a building type that was very common in the antebellum landscape of Howard County, but is now very rare.

The frame house across the street from the brick house and store probably dates to the same period, but it was not examined due to time constraints. It should be examined thoroughly. The brick workers duplex on Race Road underwent substantial changes in the late nineteenth century, being raised to two stories and having a wing put on the back, and the partition wall opened up to make it a single family house. There is little with which to date the building, but it, too, probably dates to the 1830s and deserves further investigation. The site of the furnace operation could also be rich in archaeological potential.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See footnotes

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 6 A
Acreage of historical setting 8 A
Quadrangle name Relay

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries consist of the property lines for tax map 38, parcels 615, 617, and 313, which together encompass all of the historic buildings related to the furnace that are known to survive.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Ken Short		
organization	Howard County Department of Planning & Zoning	date	September 2009
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

Elkridge Furnace Complex (HO-367)
5741-45 Furnace Avenue
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
SHA Dept. of Transportation, State of MD Bd. of Public Works of MD	DNR, State of MD	16 February 1989	MDR 2501- 393	Deed – fee simple	?	1) 2.2A 2) 2.265 A 3) 1.163 A 4) 1.23 A 5) .69 A 6) ? 7) .862 A 8) .54 A 9) .672 A 10) 1.418 A 11) .378 A 12) .27 A TOTAL: 12.368A	1) 5741-45 Furnace 2) Race Road
Irwin & Patsy A. Lowe (H/W)/Howard	State of MD; SHA of Dept. of Transportation	13 July 1987	CMP 1705- 156	Deed – fee simple	\$10.00	2.2 A	(1)
Lewis Cole Toomey Joseph Carroll Toomey	Irwin & Patsy A. Lowe (H/W)/Howard	6 August 1971	CMP 567- 205	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	2.2A	HLE d. 23 Feb. 1968 JLE predeceased JHLE First parcel below
Helen L. Ennoss	Lewis Cole Toomey Joseph Carroll Toomey		<u>Wills</u> GWS 16- 129	Bequest			
Daniel M. Murray, Jr.	James L. & Helen L. Ennoss (H/W)	25 September 1934	BM, Jr. 150-22	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	?	3 parcels
James L. & Helen L. Ennoss/?	Daniel M. Murray, Jr./?	25 September 1934	BM, Jr. 150-	Deed – fee simple	\$5.00	a. 2.2A b. p/o 1-1/8 A c. ?	HLE nee Toomey a. Mansion and adjoining dwellings 2 nd tract listed in 81-508
Barbara E. Toomey	Helen L. Toomey, daughter	3 July 1923	<u>Wills</u> RD 6-376	Bequest			
Mary K. Dempster/?	Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. & wife Barbara E./?	27 February 1906	WWLC 81-508	Deed – fee simple	?	a. 2.2 A b. 1-1/8 A	[no previous reference]
Robert H. & Elizabeth S. Brown (H/W) Los Angeles CA	Mary M. Dempster/ Baltimore City	5 August 1905	WWLC 81- 493	Deed – fee simple	\$4,000	?	Property in Howard, Anne Arundel & Baltimore Counties [no previous reference]
Robert H. & Elizabeth S. Brown/ Los Angeles CA	Anton Textor/Baltimore City	13 July 1904	JHO 79-6	Mortgage	\$6,500 loan	?	

Elkridge Furnace Complex (HO-367)
5741-45 Furnace Avenue
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Great Falls Iron Co./MD Act of 1845, Chapter 34	Robert H. Brown/?	18 April 1887	LJW 52-47	Deed - ?	Assumption of mortgage and debt	?	Subject to mortgage of \$5,000
Samuel K. Dashields, admin. of Joseph D. Pettit/Howard	Great Falls Iron Co./MD corp.	2 April 1878	LJW 39- 136	Deed - ?	\$820.68	x) 29 A at Hanover y) 5,735 sq. p. in Elkridge	GFIC paid \$220.68 before JDP died Paid by September 1872
Robert Howard & wf. Phebe Ann/Baltimore City	Great Falls Iron Co./MD corp.	25 January 1858	WHW 19- 132	Deed - ?	\$71,000	?	& pp on the land 5 deeds below
William W. Glenn, trustee President & trustees Union Bank of MD	Robert Howard/ Baltimore City	8 November 1855	WHW 17- 68	Indenture	\$25,000	33 tracts	Glenn trustee of Andrew Ellicott, Jr., insolvent Glenn of Balto. City public sale 3 April 1850 by John Glenn, trustee, now deceased. Bank bought and sold to RH 9 Nov. 1852. See plat by William Dawson, Jr. March 1853 Elkridge Furnace Property
Nicholas Brewer, Jr., trustee	Robert Howard	14 July 1854	<u>AA Co.</u> NHG 3-587			120 A	
William Lamborn et al, heirs of Daniel Lamborn	Robert Howard	29 July 1854					
William W. Glenn, trustee	Robert Howard	24 December 1856				114-1/2 A	
Henry William Ellicott et al	Robert Howard	185?				81-1/2 A	
Richard Cromwell, AA Co.	John A. Ellicott Nathaniel E. Ellicott Jonathan Ellicott Andrew Ellicott, Jr./?	10 October 1829	WSG 15-52	Bond and sale	\$4,000	a)2 A b)8 A 14 p c)4A 17 p	3 tracts \$1,000 & interest due in 10 years p/o "Hanover" (5)
Charles Hopkins/AA	Richard Cromwell/AA	9 October 1829	WSG 15-70	Indenture	\$1,000	a)2 A b)8 A 14 p c)4A 17 p	[no previous reference] (5)

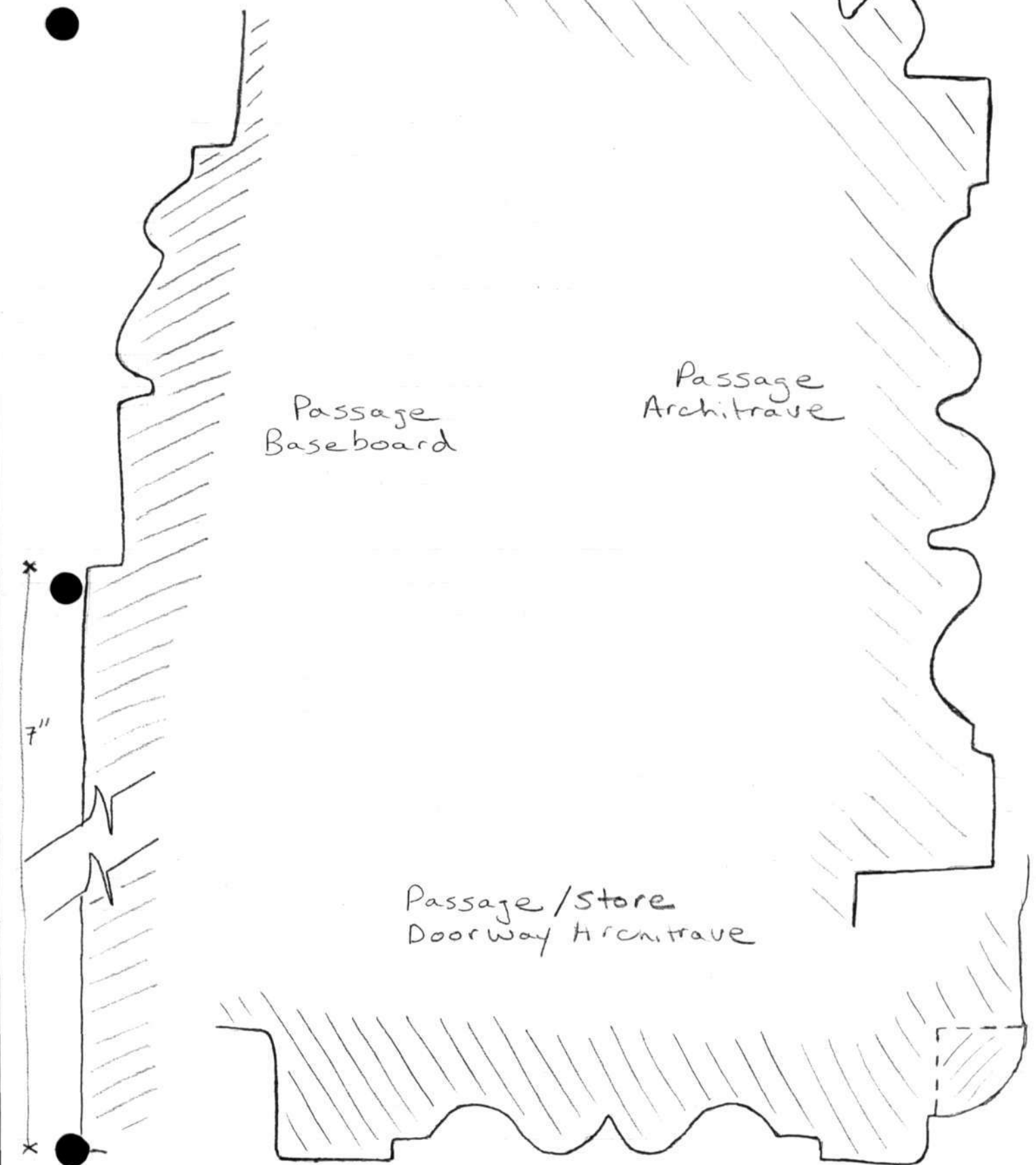
Elkridge Furnace Complex (HO-367)
5741-45 Furnace Avenue
CHAIN OF TITLE

GRANTOR/HOME	GRANTEE/HOME	DATE	LIBER/ FOLIO	INSTRU- MENT	CONSIDER -ATION	ACREAGE	NOTES
Charles Hopkins/ AA Co	John A. Ellicott Nathaniel E. Ellicott Jonathan Ellicott Andrew Ellicott, Jr./ all sons of Nathaniel Ellicott of Baltimore County	31 August 1825	WSG 11- 509	Indenture	\$600	m) 6 A n) 3 3/4A, 15 p	m) p/o "Hanover" n) p/o "Hanover" "it being two perches wide for the purpose of digging a canal or head race." "also the full and free right of waste ways from the said canal or race to discharge surplus water in times of freshets at any points or places most convenient to said Ellicotts as also to make partial deviations in the construction of said canal from the above described courses taking care to occupy only the aforesaid two perches in width."
Richard Hopkins, physician and Hannah Hopkins (H/W)/ AA Co	Charles Hopkins/ AA Co	3 January 1824	WSG 10-64	Indenture	Love & affection \$1.00	?	At Elkridge Landing, "Hanover"

1/16 Elkridge Furnace - House
Moulding Profiles

H0-367

KMS
23 Feb. '09



2/16

Elkridge Furnace-House H0367
Moulding Profiles

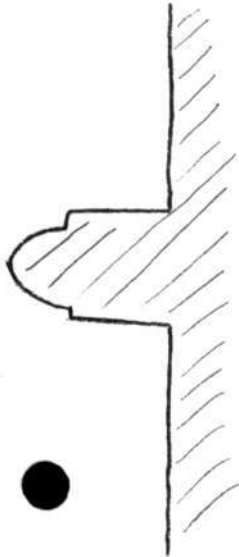
KMS
23 Feb '09




Front
Door
Panel
Mould



Double
Parlor
Mantel
Pilaster



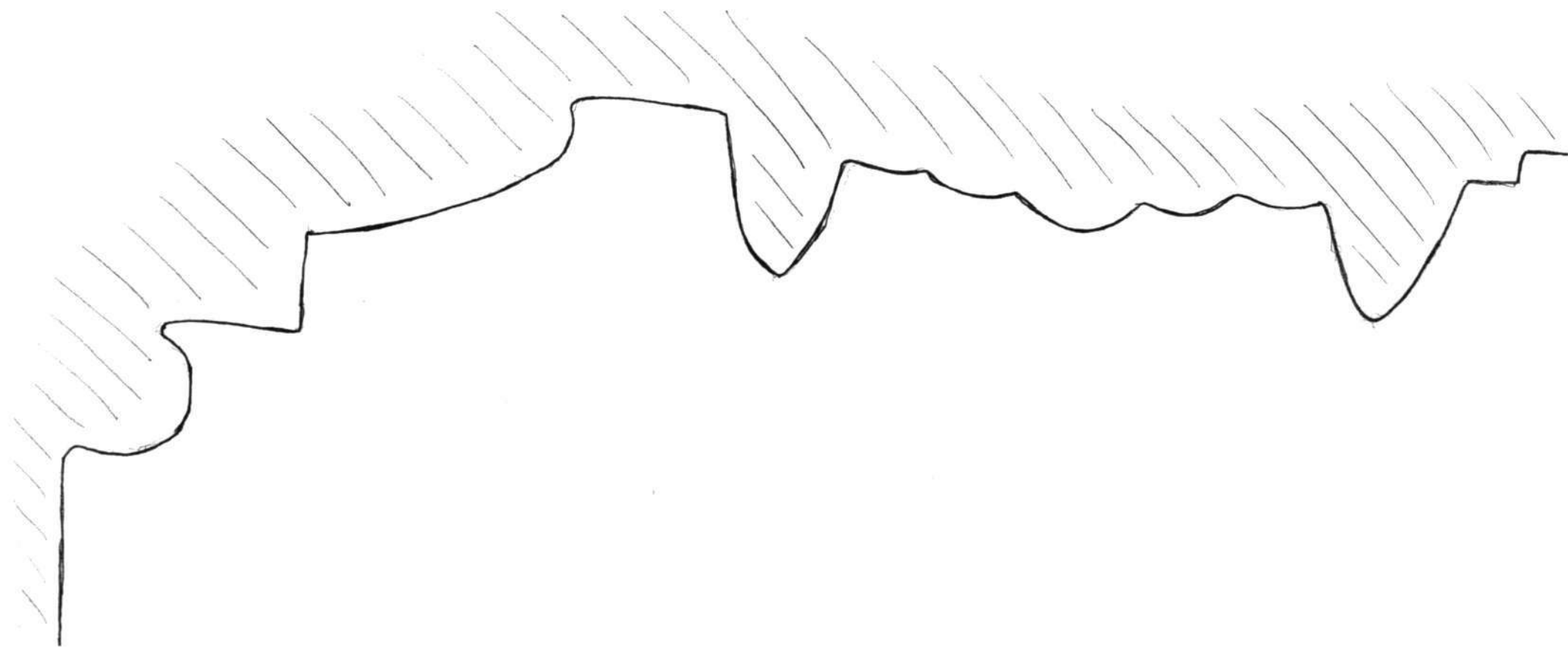
Window
Muntin



Ell Room
Architrave

3/6 Elkridge Furnace-House HO-367
Passage Cornice

KMS
27 Apr. '09

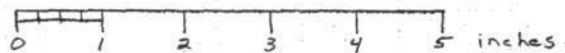


4/1/06

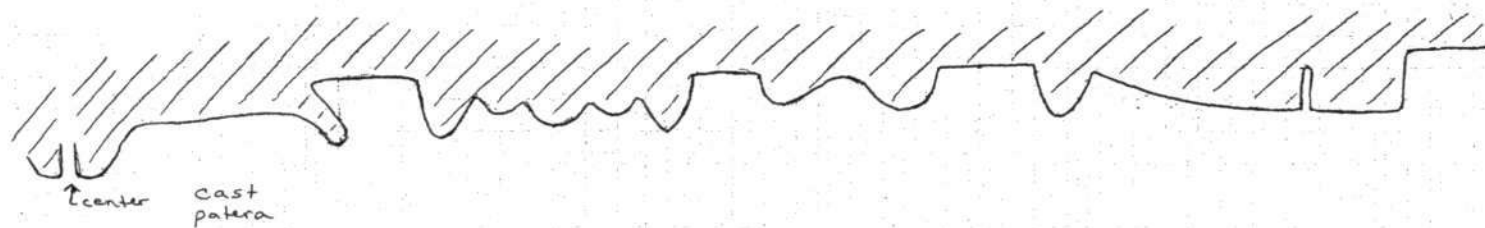
Elkridge Furnace Complex - Brick House
Ceiling Medallion Profiles

HO-307

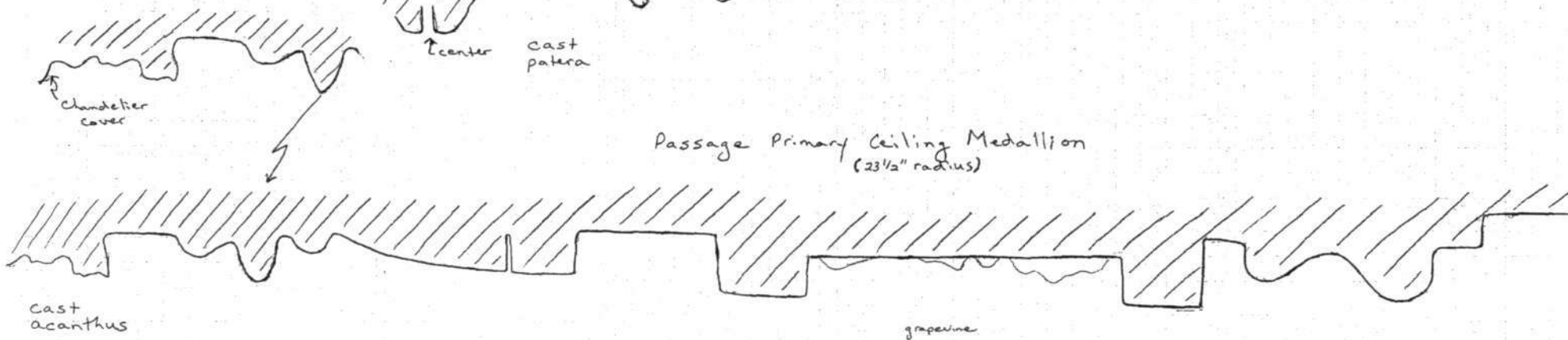
KMS
27 Apr. 2009



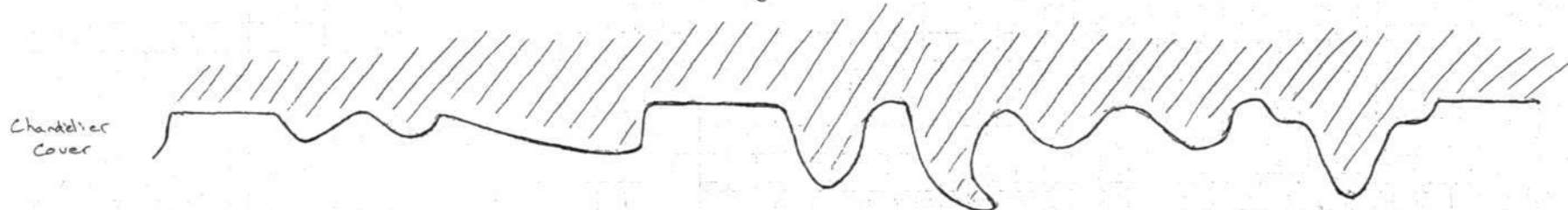
Passage Secondary Ceiling Medallion



Passage Primary Ceiling Medallion
(23 1/2" radius)

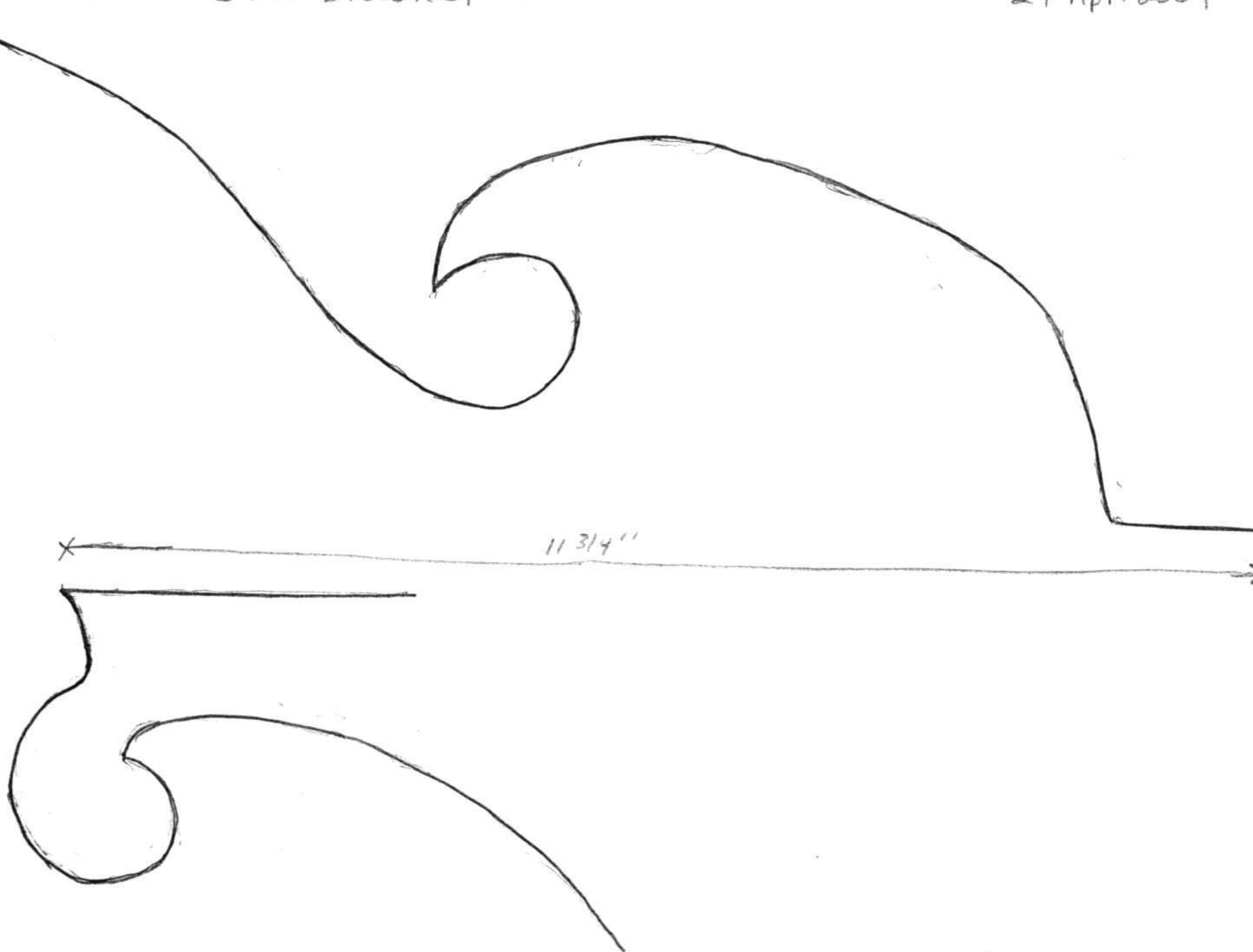


Parlor Ceiling Medallion (20 3/4" radius)



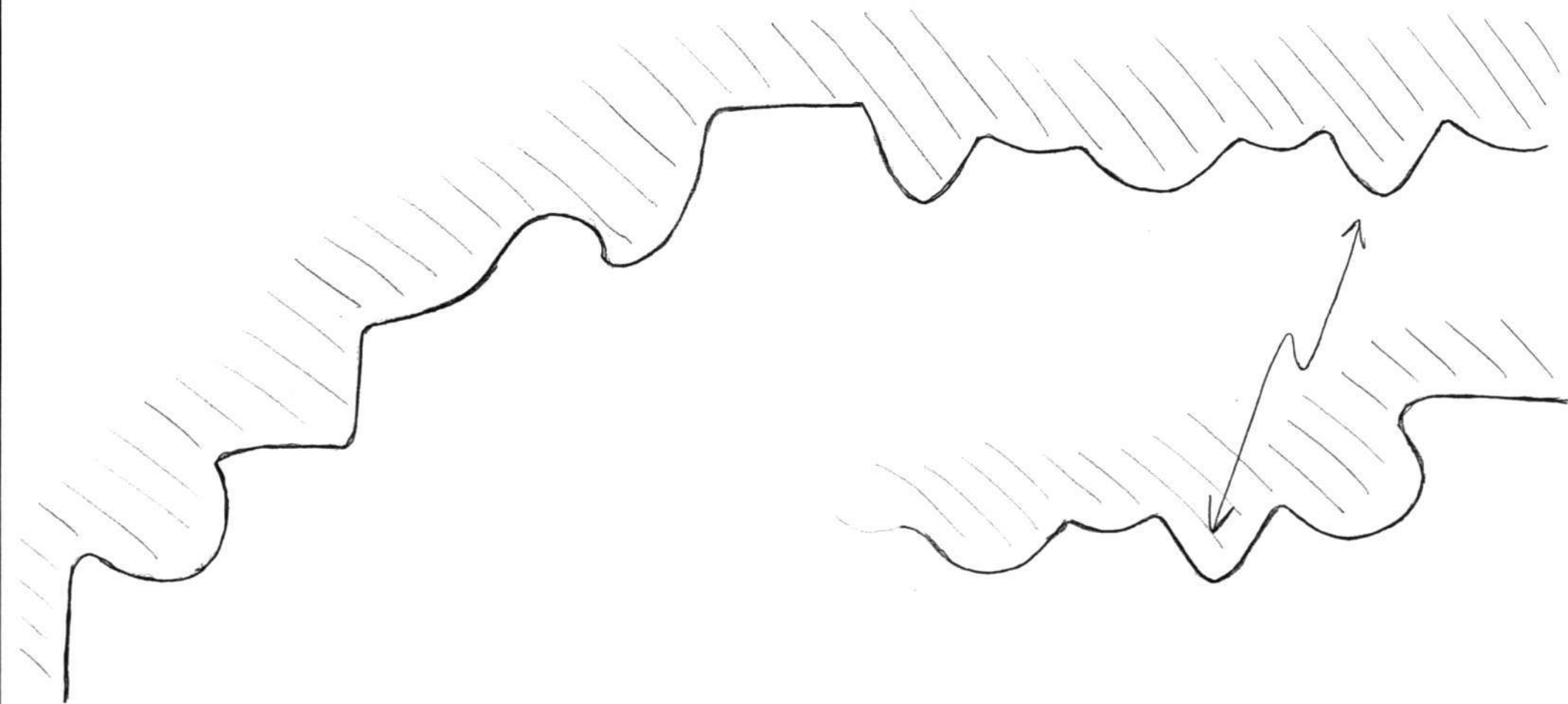
5/16 Elkridge Furnace-House HO-367
Stair Bracket

KMS
27 Apr. 2009



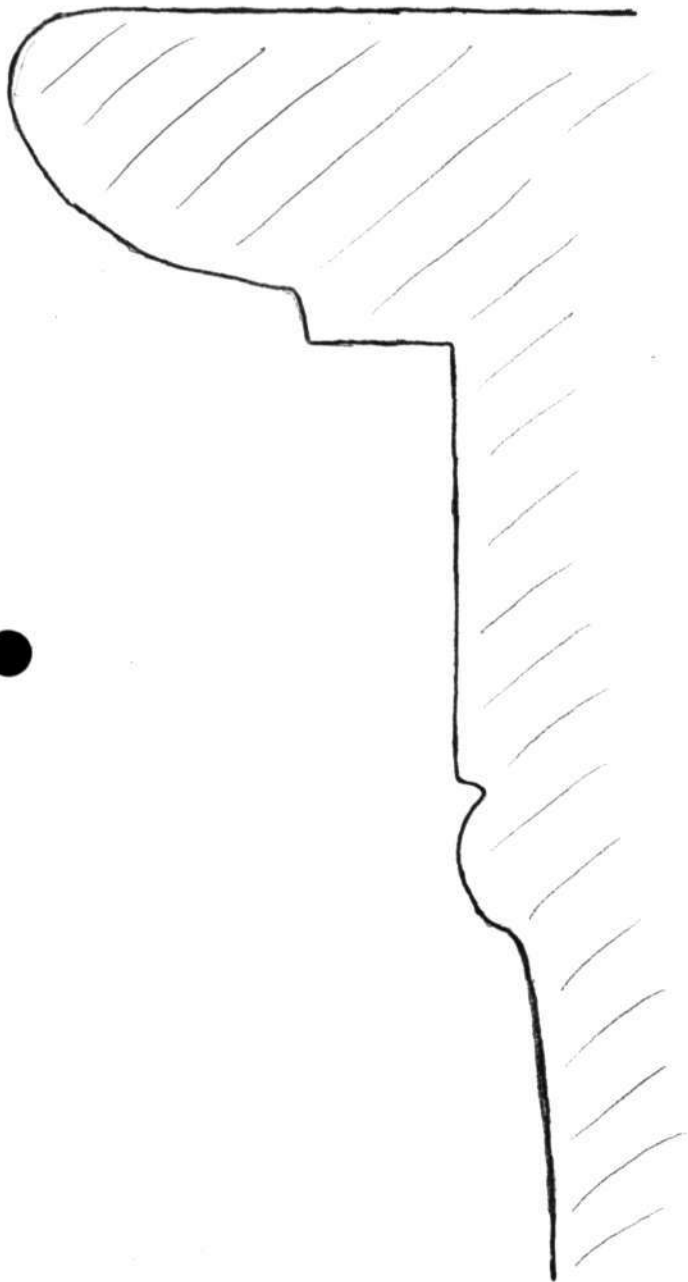
6/16 Elkridge Furnace House HO-367
Parlor Cornice

KMS
27 Apr. 09

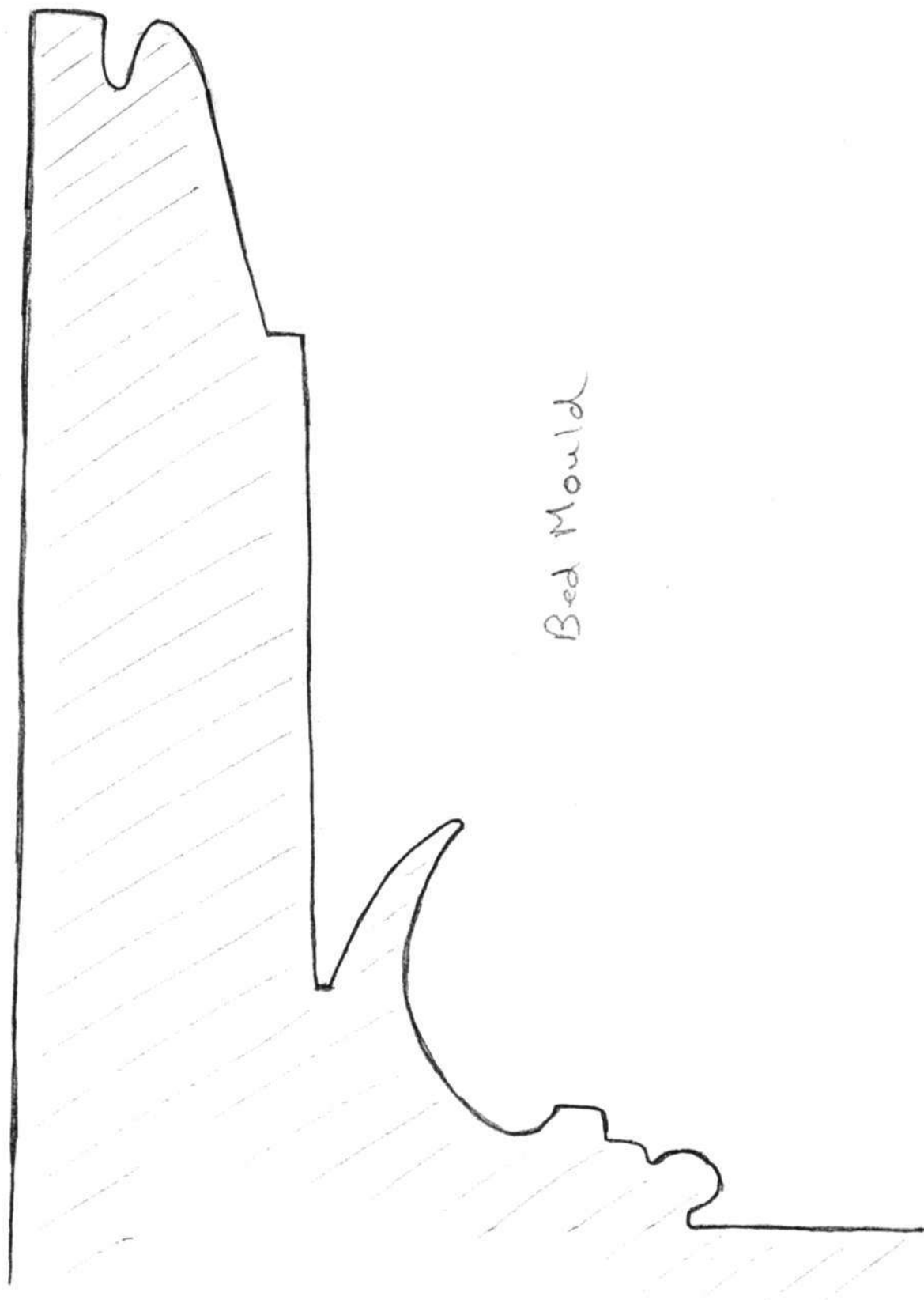


7/16 Elkridge Furnace - House HO-367
Kitchen Mantel Shelf

KMS
27 Apr. '09



8 A/ Elkridge Furnace - House HO-367 KMS
16 Center Chamber Mantel 27 Apr. '09



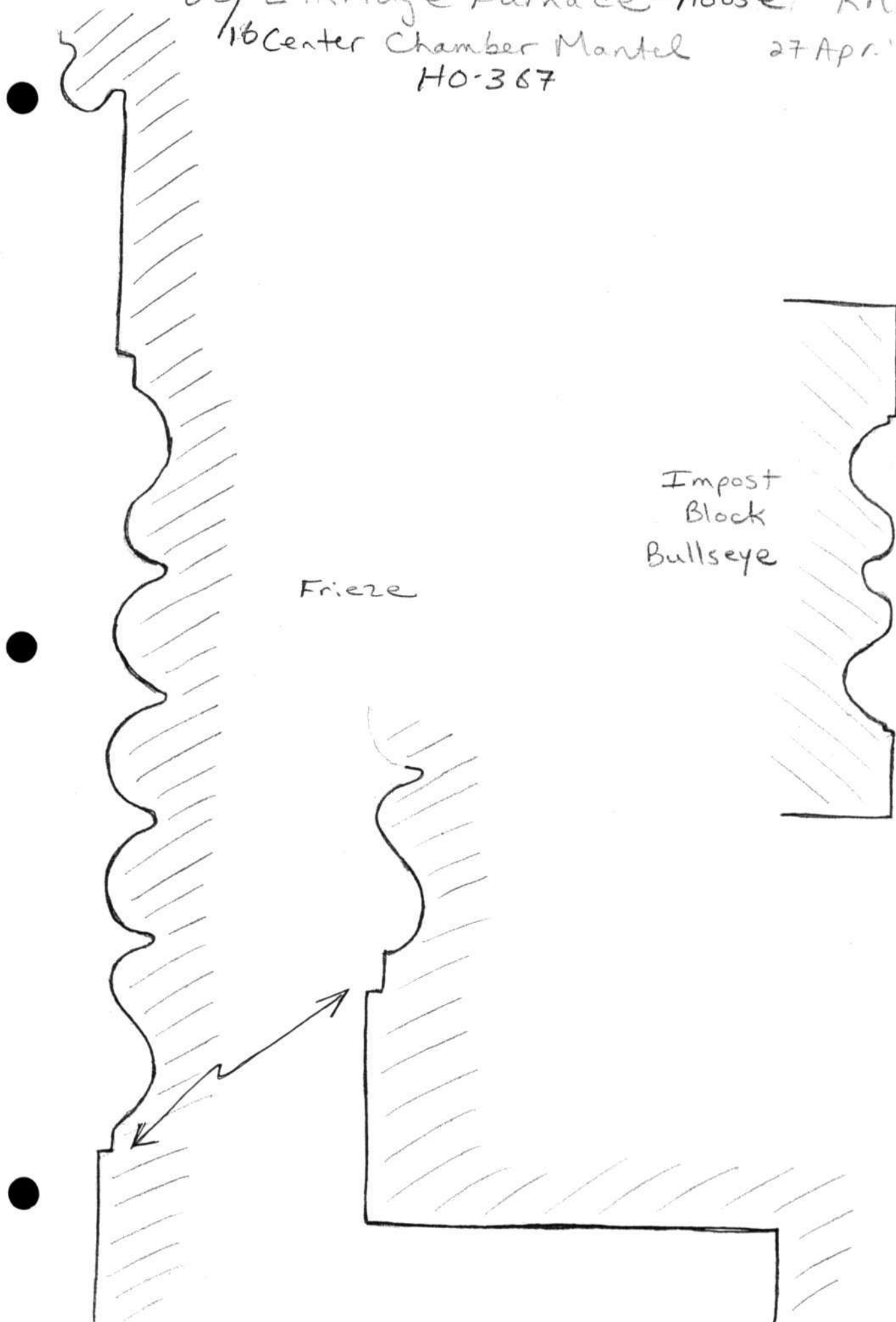
Bed Mould

8 B/ Elkridge Furnace-House KMS

16 Center Chamber Mantel

27 Apr '09

HO-367



8C/16 Elkridge Furnace-
Center Chamber

House
Mantel
HO-367

KMS
27 Apr. '09

Capital

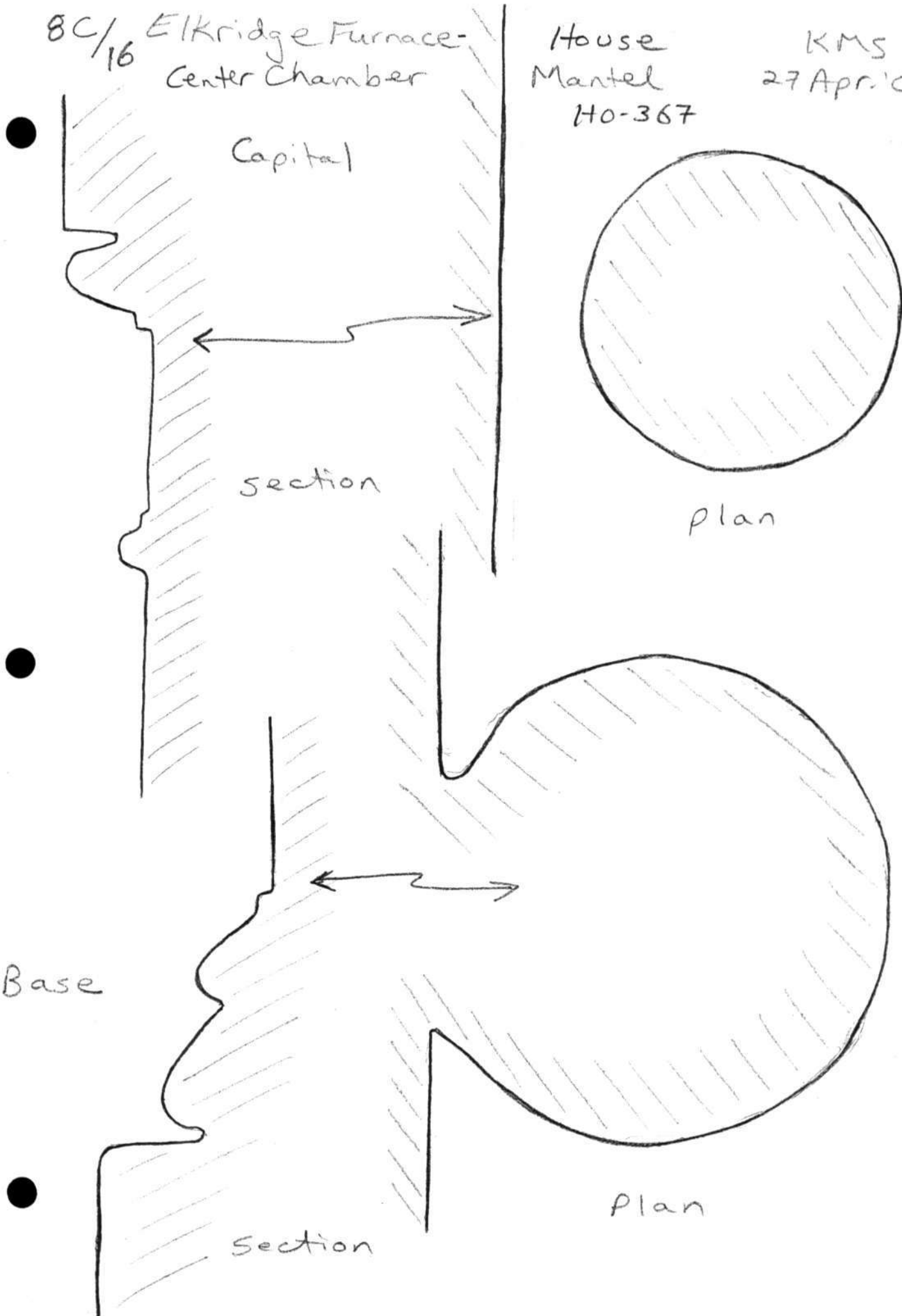
section

plan

Base

section

Plan

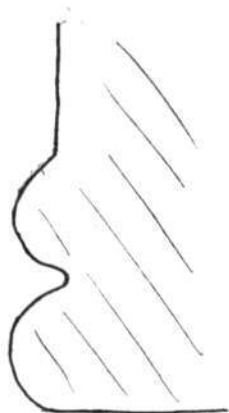


9/16

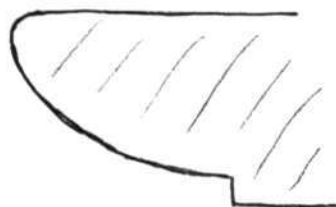
Elkridge Furnace
Brick House-Moulding

H0-367
Profiles

KMS
11 May '04



Attic Door
Architrave

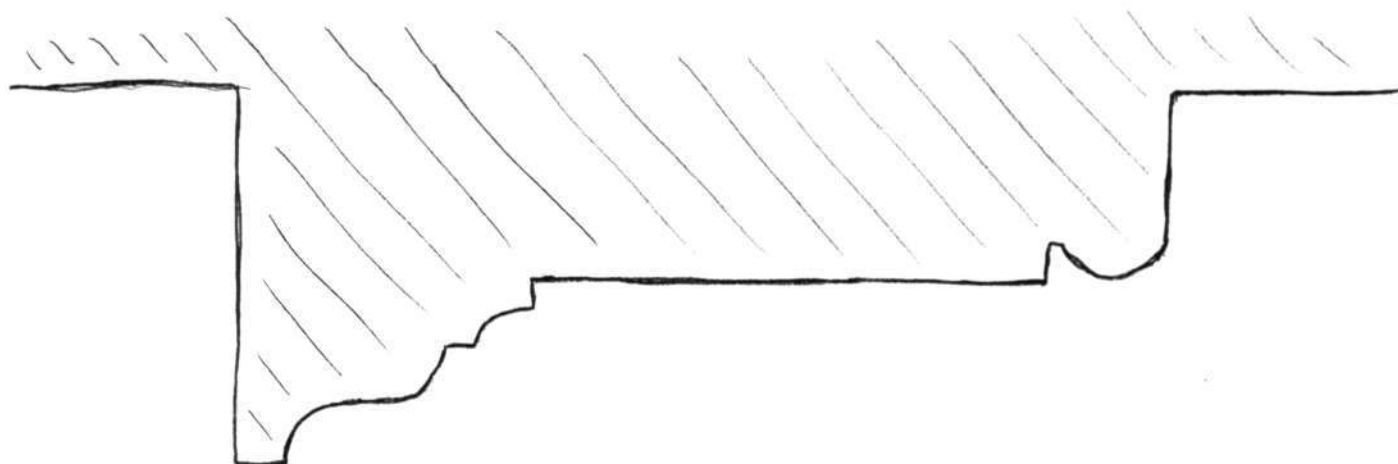


Attic
Mantel
Shelf Mould

N. Chamber
Window
Architrave

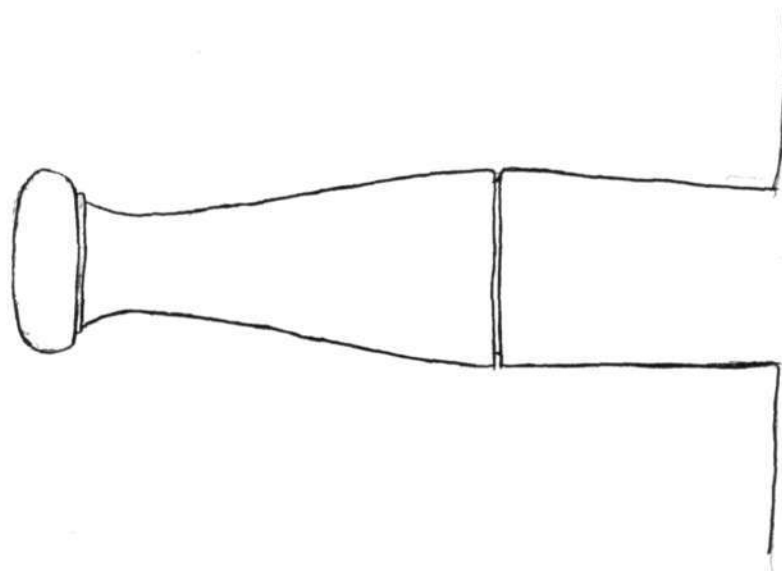


Attic Mantel Architrave



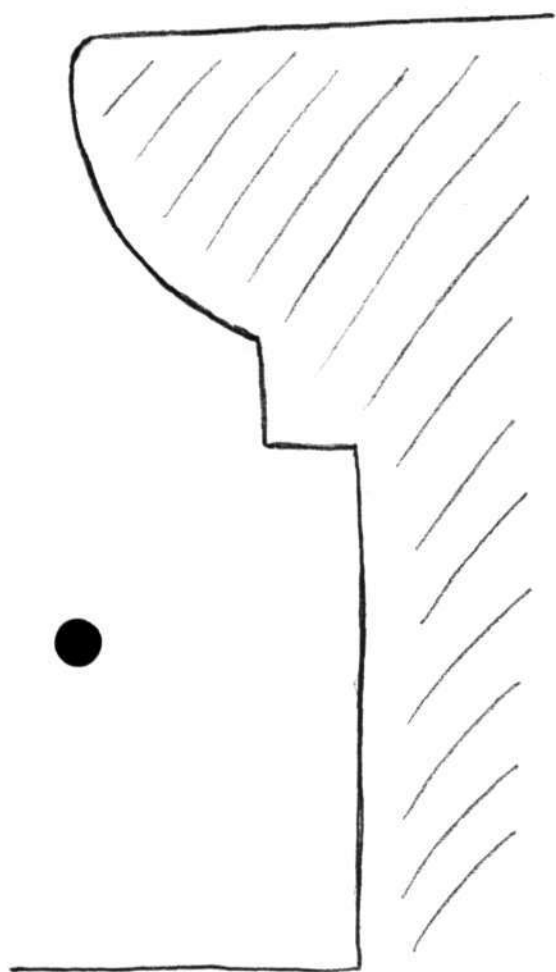
10/16 Elkridge Furnace HO-367
Brick House Peg Rail in Attic

KMS
11 May '09

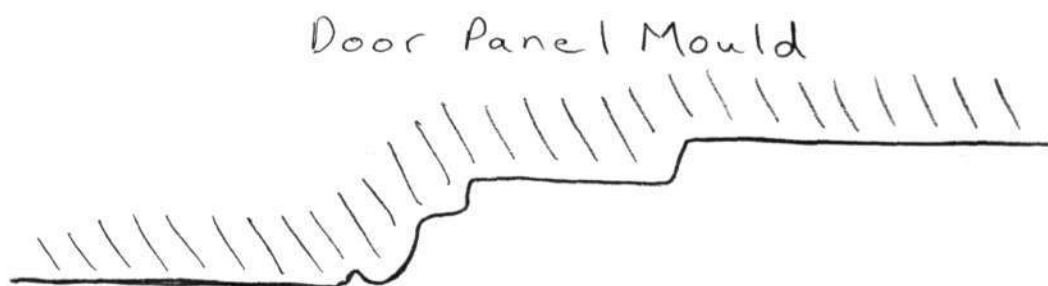


11/ Elkridge Furnace HO-367
16 Exterior Mouldings - Brick House

KMS
13 Apr '09



Door
Sill



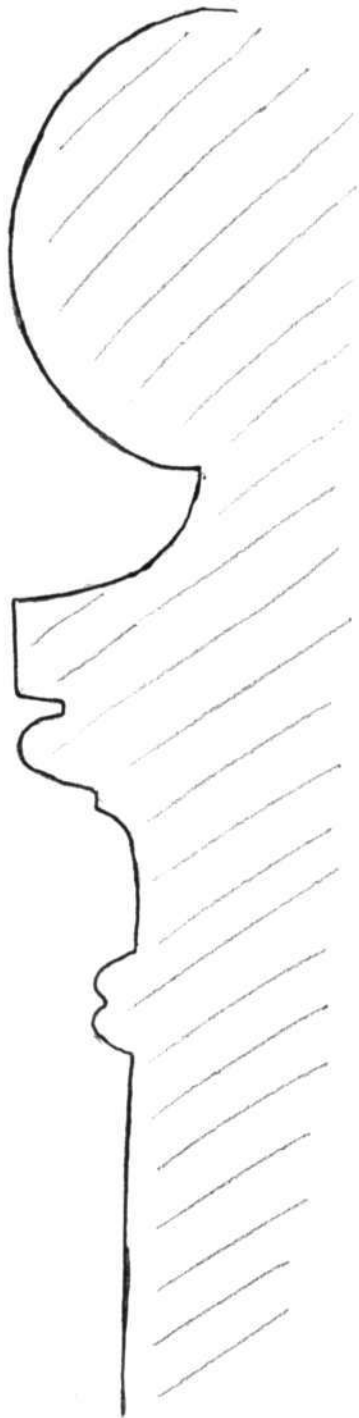
Door Panel Mould

12/16

Elkridge Furnace
Newel Post - Store, 2nd Story

HO-367

KMS
11 May '09



Capital
&
Handrail

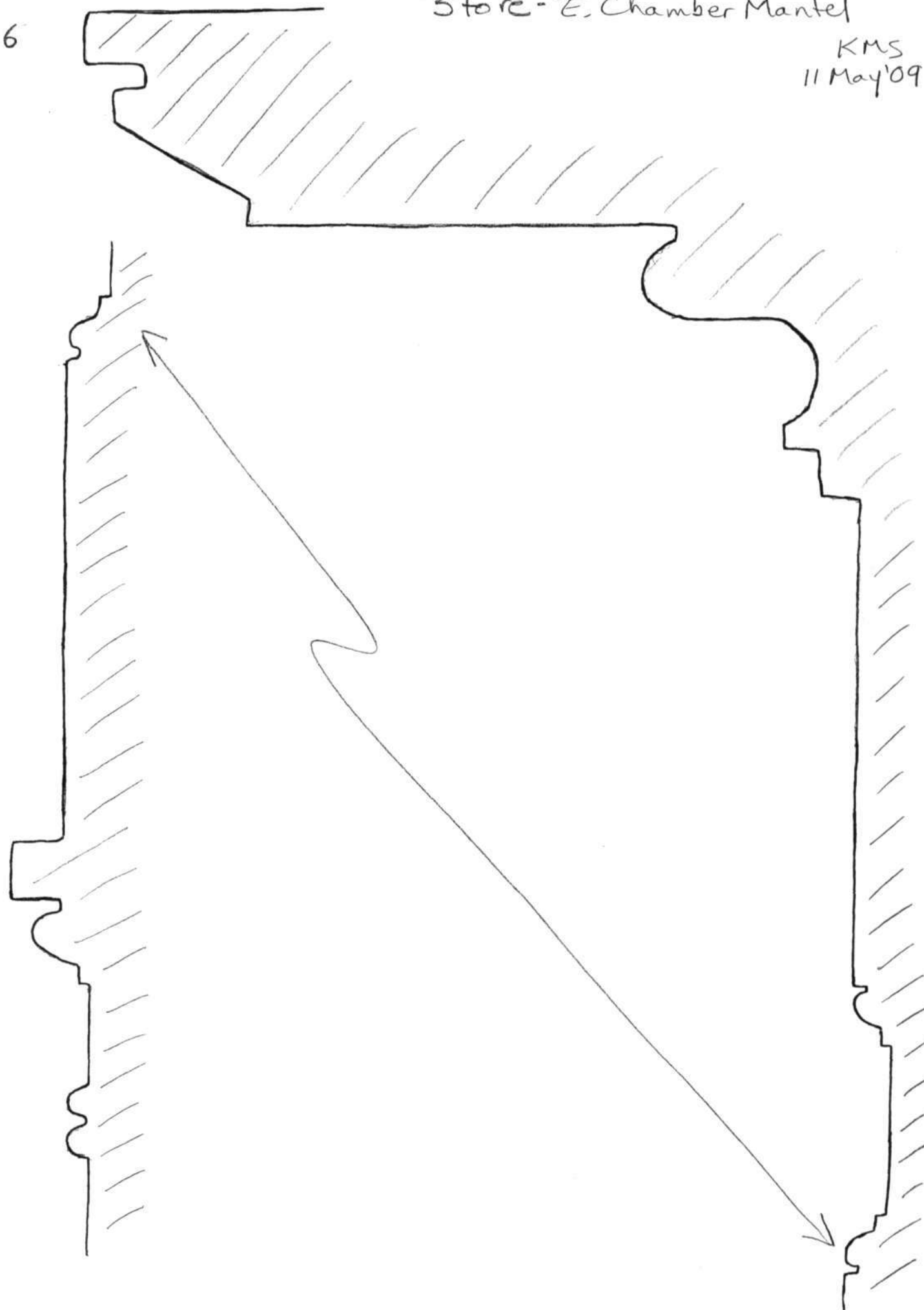


Base

13/16

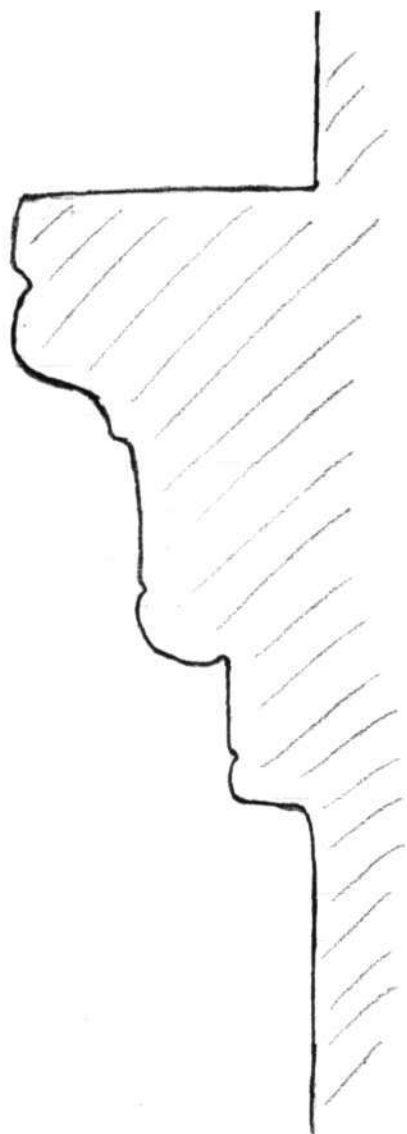
Elkridge Furnace Ho-367
Store - E. Chamber Mantel

KMS
11 May '09



14/ Elkridge Furnace 140-367
116 Exterior Mouldings - Store

KMS
13 Apr '09



Transom
Bar
(heavily
painted)

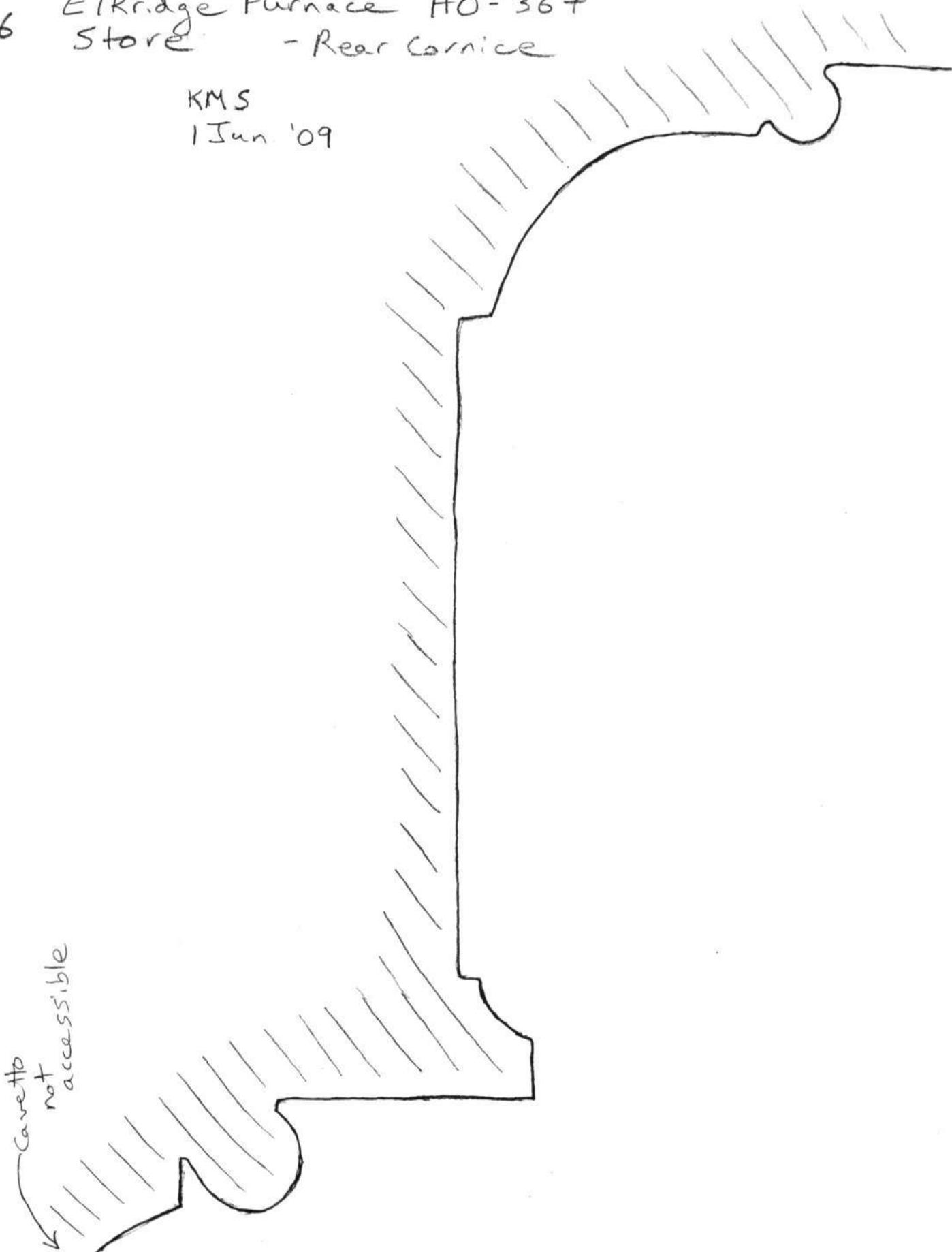
15/16

Elkridge Furnace HO-367
Store - Rear Cornice

KMS

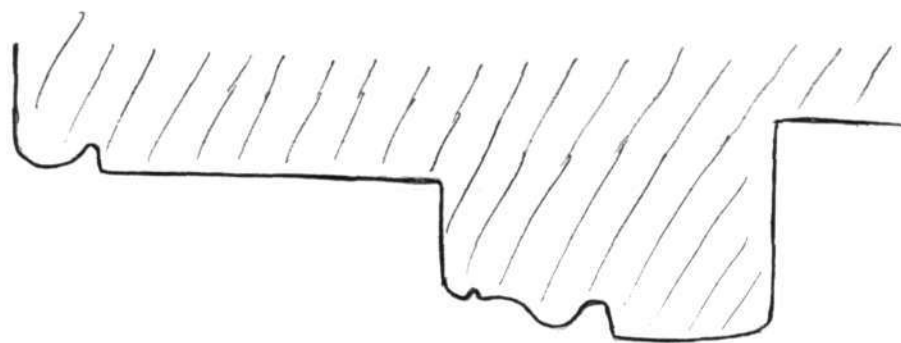
1 Jun '09

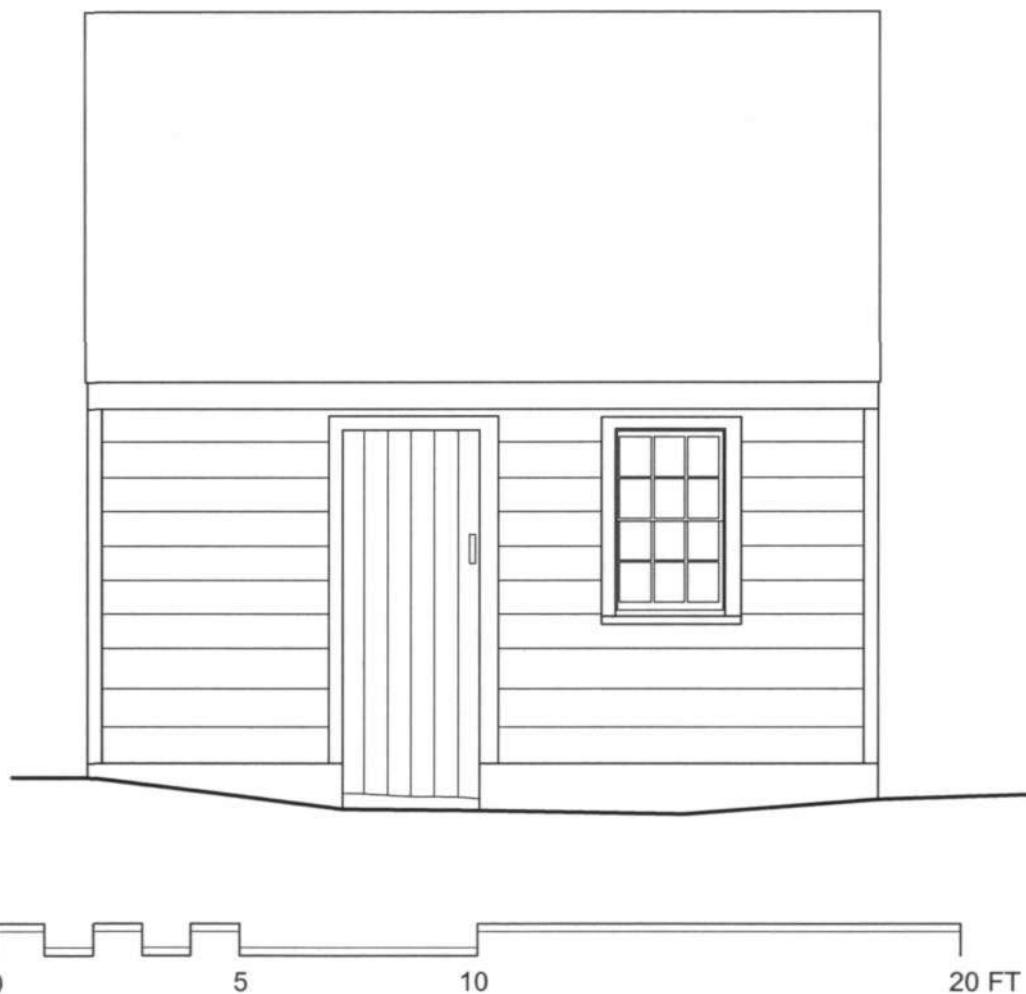
Carretto
not
accessible



16/ Elkridge Furnace H0-367
16 SE Log Outbuilding - Door Architrave

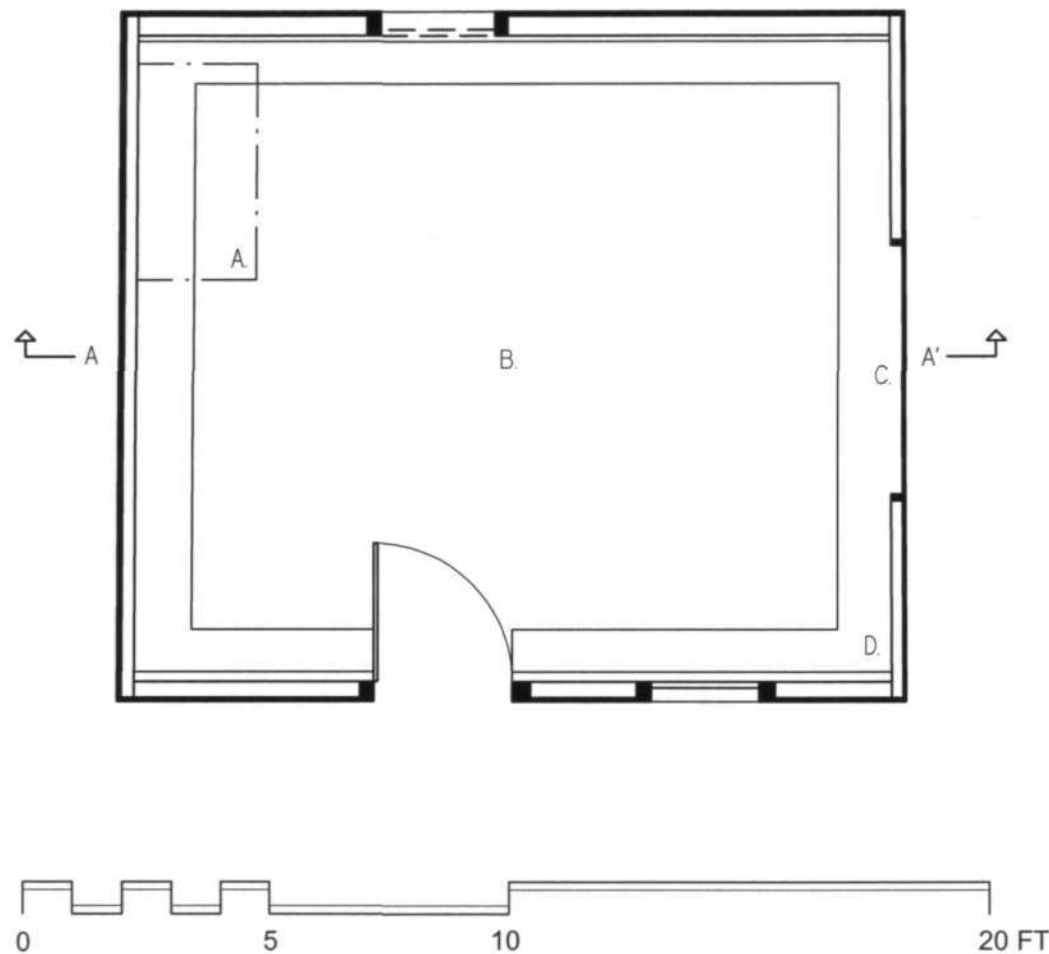
KMS
13 Apr '09





HO-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

NORTHWEST LOG OUTBUILDING -- ELEVATION -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, THOMAS REINHART, JONATHAN SAGER, & BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2008



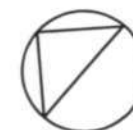
NOTES:

A. REFLECTED CEILING STAIR OPENING.
MODERN STAIR NOT SHOWN.

B. EARTHEN FLOOR.

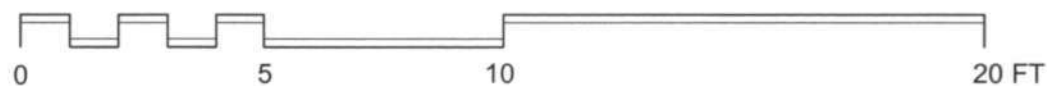
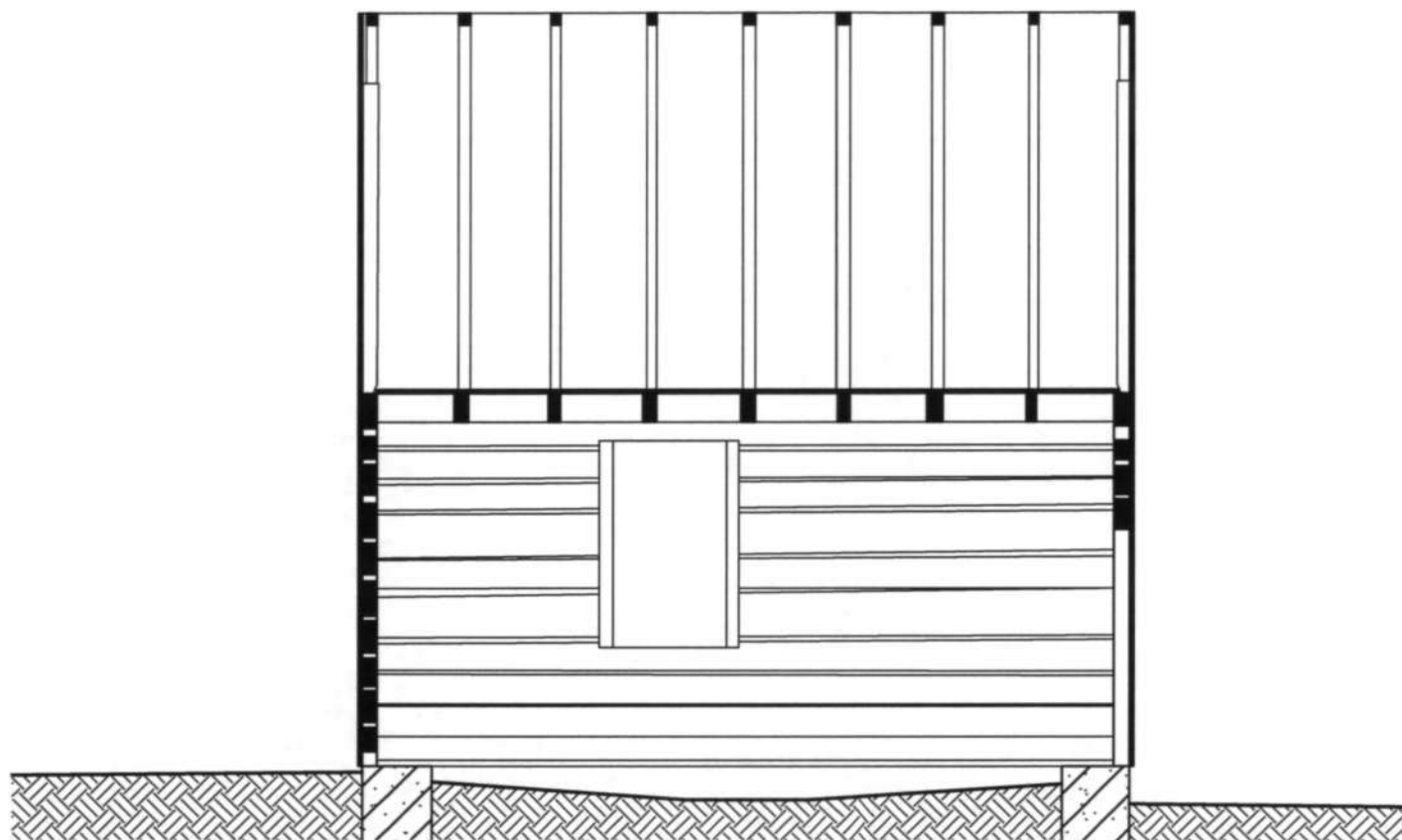
C. FIREPLACE OPENING.

D. SILLS ON NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST
WALLS ONLY. FOUNDATIONS EXPOSED ON
ALL FOUR WALLS.



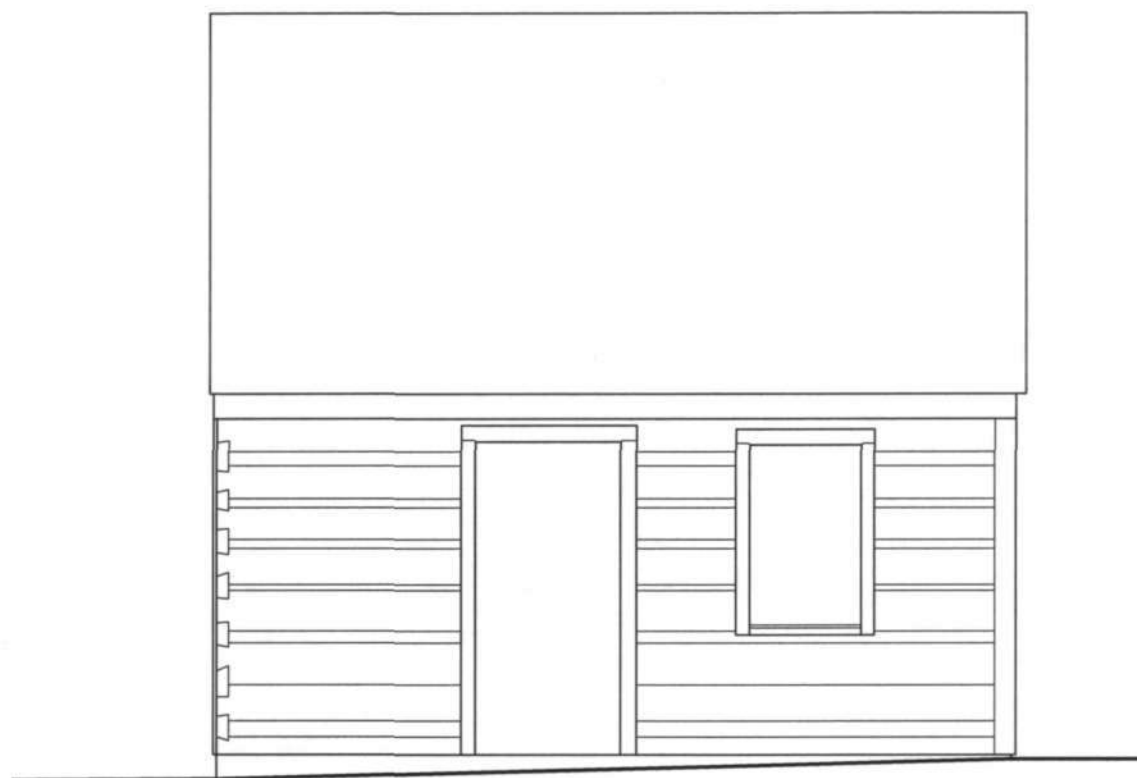
HO-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

NORTHWEST LOG OUTBUILDING PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, THOMAS REINHART, JONATHAN SAGER, & BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2008



HO-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

NORTHWEST LOG OUTBUILDING -- SECTION -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, THOMAS REINHART, JONATHAN SAGER, & BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2008



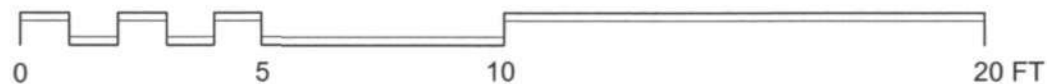
NOTES:

A. LATER DOORS AND WINDOW SHUTTER NOT SHOWN.

B. CURRENT ROOFING IS CORRUGATED METAL.

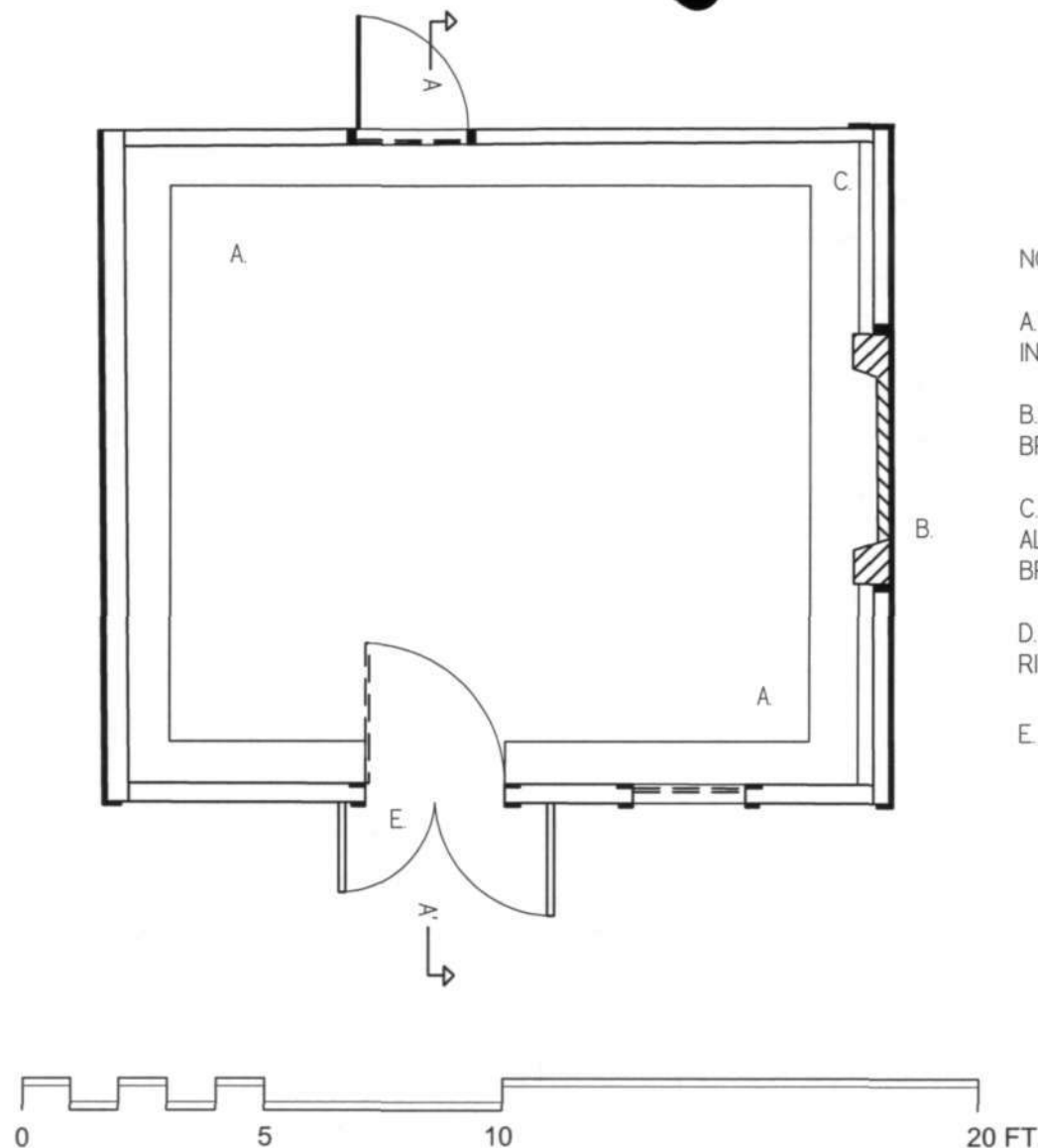
C. LOGS RE-USED. MORTISES AND DRILL HOLES NOT SHOWN.

D. SOUTH CORNER DOVETAILS HIDDEN BY CORNERBOARD.



HO-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

SOUTHEAST LOG OUTBUILDING -- SOUTHWEST (FRONT) ELEVATION -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2009



NOTES:

A. MODERN STUD AND WAFERBOARD SHED BUILT INSIDE OF LOG WALLS -- NOT SHOWN.

B. FIREPLACE JAMBS PARTIALLY SURVIVE, WITH BRICK INFILL BETWEEN.

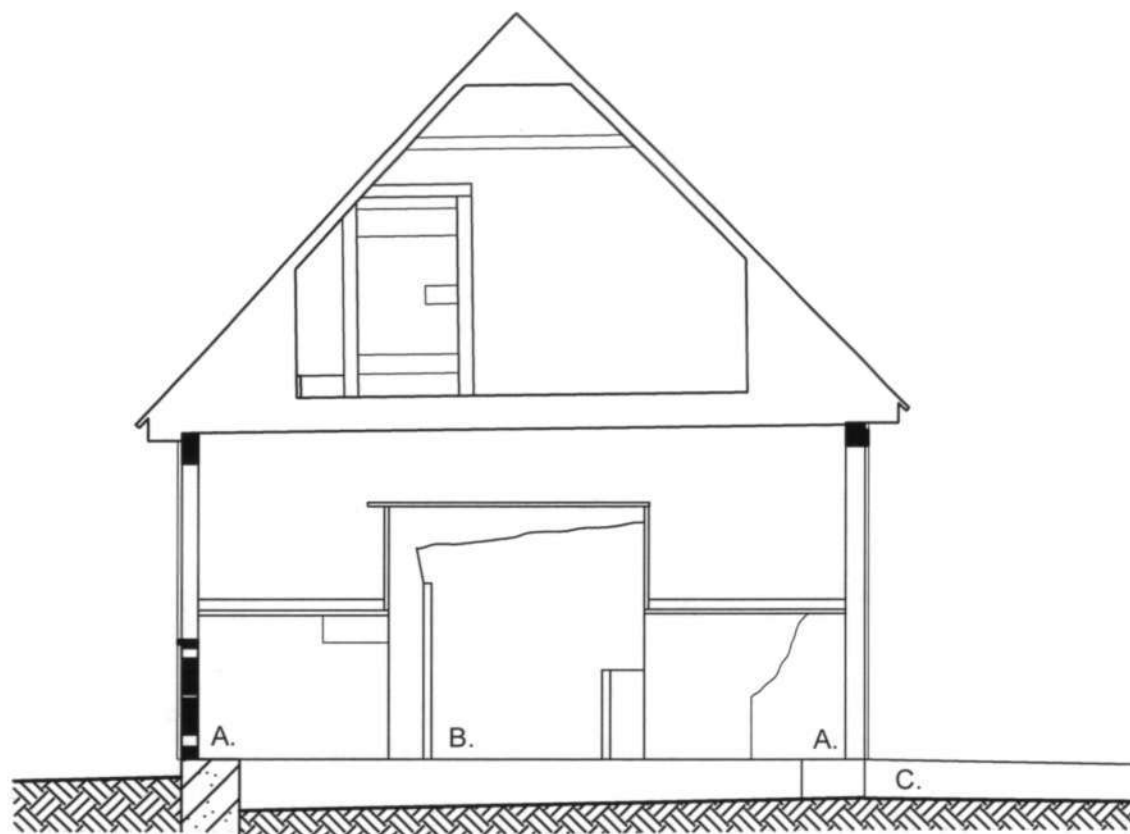
C. FOUNDATION EXPOSED ON INTERIOR. SHELF ALONG SOUTHEAST WALL WITH ORIGINAL/EARLY BRICK VENEER BELOW.

D. INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILING HAVE DIAGONAL RIVEN LATH WITH PLASTER.

E. MODERN CONCRETE STEPS & INFILL NOT SHOWN.

HO-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

SOUTHEAST LOG OUTBUILDING -- PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2009

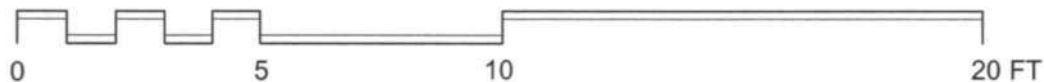


NOTES:

A. REMAINS OF ORIGINAL/EARLY
BRICK VENEER.

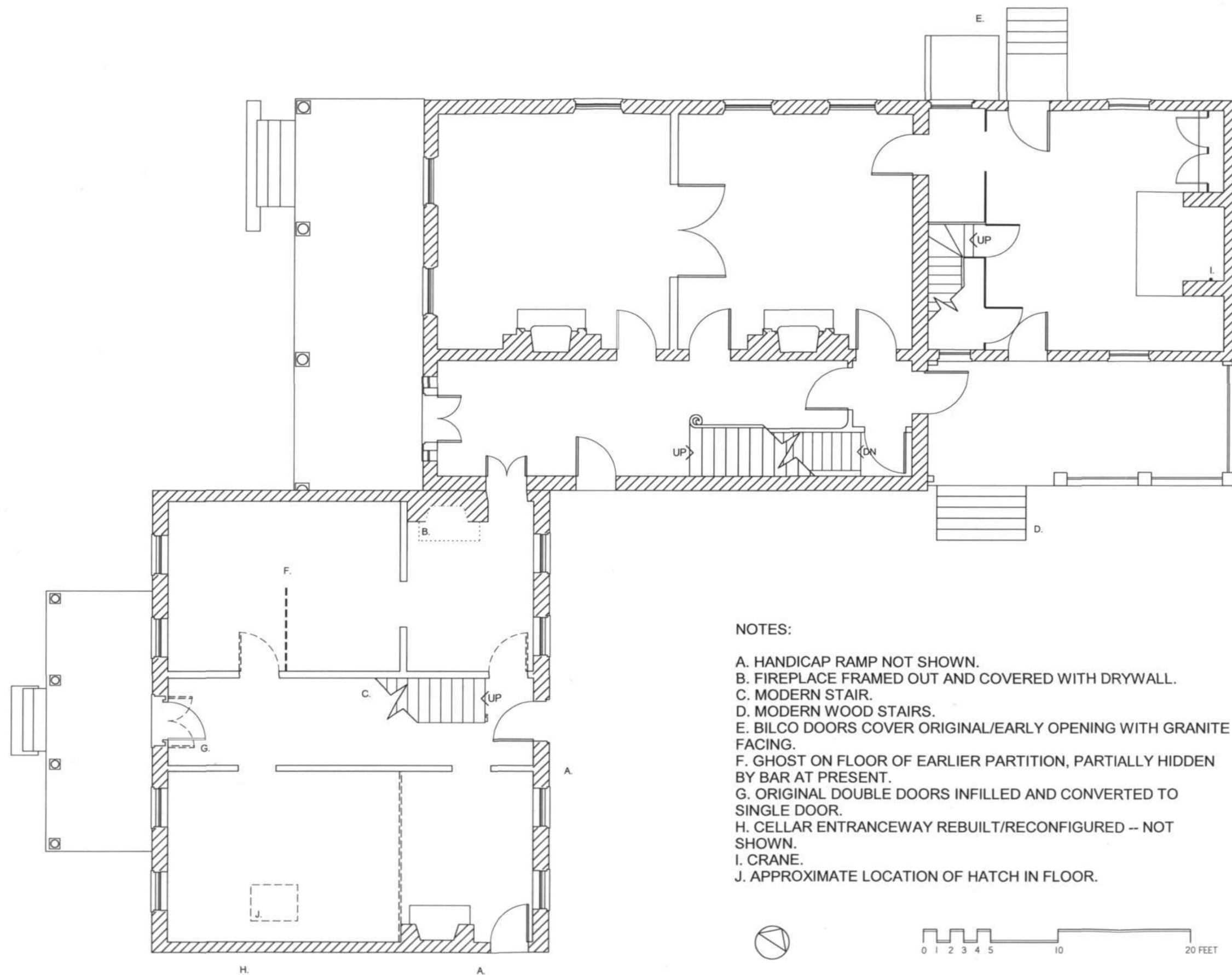
B. BRICK INFILL BETWEEN
SURVIVING FRAGMENTS OF
FIREPLACE JAMBS.

C. MODERN CONCRETE STEPS &
INFILL NOT SHOW.



H0-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

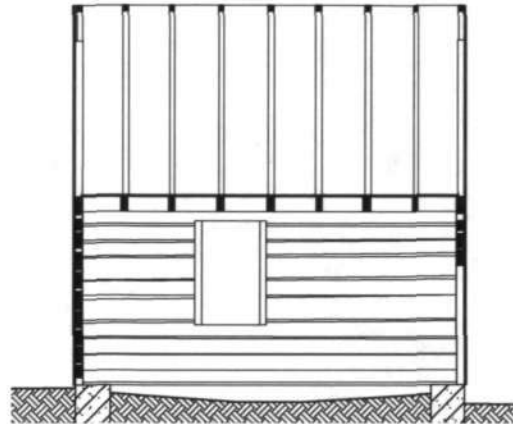
SOUTHEAST LOG OUTBUILDING -- TRANSVERSE SECTION -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT & BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- APRIL 2009



HO-367 ELK RIDGE FURNACE HOUSE AND STORE 5741-45 FURNACE ROAD, ELKRIDGE

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND BRUCE ALEXANDER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- FEBRUARY 2009

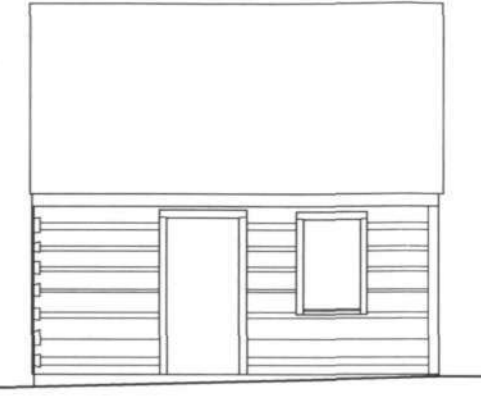
NOTES:
A. SPACING OF ELEVATIONS AND PLANS IS TO SCALE.



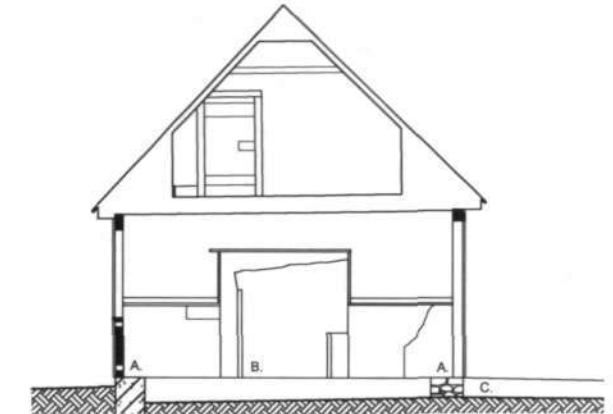
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION



SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

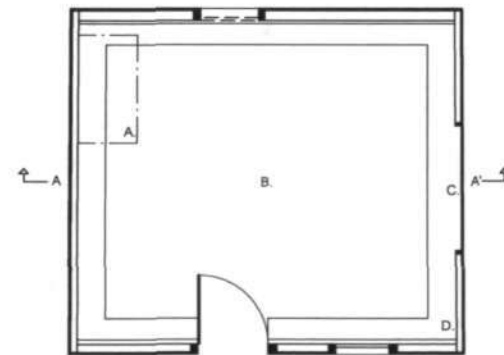


TRANSVERSE SECTION

NOTES:
A. LATER DOORS AND WINDOW SHUTTER NOT SHOWN.
B. CURRENT ROOFING IS CORRUGATED METAL.
C. LOGS RE-USED. MORTISES AND DRILL HOLES NOT SHOWN.
D. SOUTH CORNER DOVETAILS HIDDEN BY CORNERBOARD.

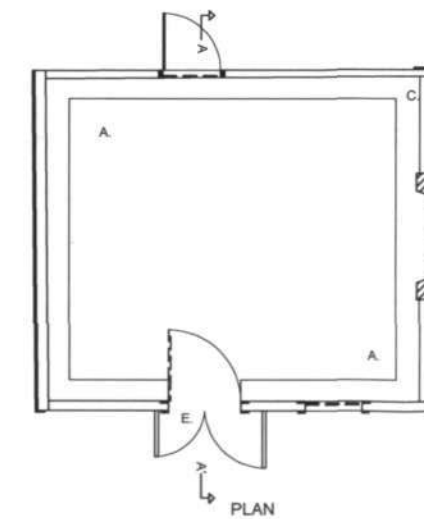
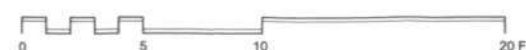
NOTES:
A. REMAINS OF ORIGINAL/EARLY BRICK VENEER.
B. BRICK INFILL BETWEEN SURVIVING FRAGMENTS OF FIREPLACE JAMBS.
C. MODERN CONCRETE STEPS & INFILL NOT SHOWN.

NOTES:
A. REFLECTED CEILING STAIR OPENING. MODERN STAIR NOT SHOWN.
B. EARTHEN FLOOR.
C. FIREPLACE OPENING.
D. SILLS ON NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST WALLS ONLY. FOUNDATIONS EXPOSED ON ALL FOUR WALLS.



PLAN

NORTHWEST LOG OUTBUILDING



PLAN

SOUTHEAST LOG OUTBUILDING

NOTES:
A. MODERN STUD AND WAVERBOARD SHED BUILT INSIDE OF LOG WALLS -- NOT SHOWN.
B. FIREPLACE JAMBS PARTIALLY SURVIVE, WITH BRICK INFILL BETWEEN.
C. FOUNDATION EXPOSED ON INTERIOR. SHELF ALONG SOUTHEAST WALL WITH ORIGINAL/EARLY BRICK VENEER BELOW.
D. INTERIOR WALLS AND CEILING HAVE DIAGONAL RIVEN LATH WITH PLASTER.
E. MODERN CONCRETE STEPS & INFILL NOT SHOWN.

HO-367 ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX 5741-45 FURNACE AVENUE, ELKRIDGE

LOG OUTBUILDINGS -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, BRUCE ALEXANDER, THOMAS REINHART, AND JONATHAN SAGER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- DECEMBER 2008-APRIL 2009



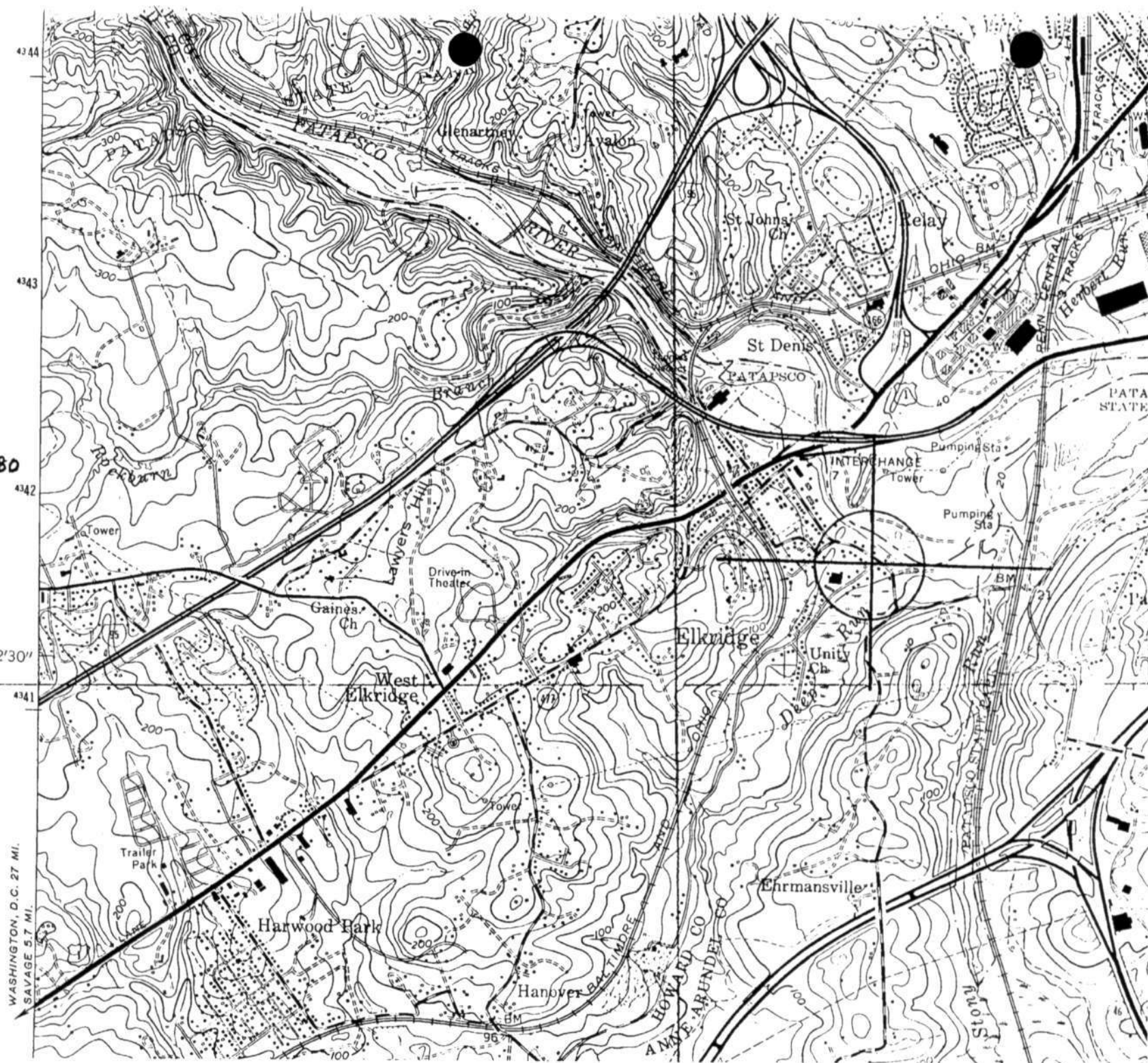
HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Road, 5730 Furnace Road,
& 5735 Race Road, Elkridge
Site Plan

Elkridge
Furnace
Complex

HO-367

Howard Co.
Maryland

18/352930/4341580



HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Avenue, Elkridge
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

Photo Log

Nikon D-70 camera
HP Premium Plus paper
HP Gray Photo print cartridge

HO-0367_2009-03-30_01
Southwest elevation

HO-0367_2009-03-30_02
Southwest elevation, southeast section
front door

HO-0367_2009-03-30_03
Southwest elevation, northwest section
front door

HO-0367_2009-03-30_04
Northwest elevation

HO-0367_2009-03-30_05
Southeast elevation, northwest section
porch pilaster

HO-0367_2009-03-30_06
Northeast elevation, southeast section

HO-0367_2009-03-30_07
Northwest section passage, view
northeast

HO-0367_2009-03-30_08
Northwest section passage, small ceiling
medallion

HO-0367_2009-03-30_09
Northwest section passage, large ceiling
medallion

HO-0367_2009-03-30_10
Northwest section passage, corner block

HO-0367_2009-03-30_11
Northwest section passage, newel

HO-0367_2009-03-30_12
Northwest section double parlor, view
east

HO-0367_2009-03-30_13
Northwest section double parlor, ceiling
medallion

HO-0367_2009-03-30_14
Northwest section double parlor, mantel

HO-0367_2009-03-30_15
Northwest section double parlor, ceiling
cornice

HO-0367_2009-03-30_16
West chamber mantel

HO-0367_2009-03-30_17
Southeast section, east room mantel

HO-0367_2009-03-30_18
Southeast section, east chamber, view
east

HO-0367_2009-03-30_19
Southeast section, attic stair newel &
railing

HO-0367_2009-03-30_20
Southeast slave quarter, southwest &
southeast elevations

HO-0367_2009-03-30_21
Southeast slave quarter, southeast &
northeast elevations

HO-0367_2009-03-30_22
Southeast slave quarter, north corner
dovetails

HO-0367_2009-03-30_23
Northwest slave quarter, northwest &
southwest elevations

HO-0367_2009-06-01_01
Southeast elevation, southeast section

HO-0367_2009-06-01_02
Frame house, northeast & northwest
elevations

HO-0367_2009-06-01_03
Frame house, southeast elevation

HO-0367_2009-06-01_04
Race Road house, northwest elevation

HO-0367_2009-06-01_05
Race Road house, southeast & northeast
elevations



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co Md

Ken Shatt, photographer

3-30-09

Southwest elevation

1 of ²³₁₇



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co Md
Ken Shant, photographer

3-30-02

Southwest elevation, Southeast section
front door

2 of ²³ 47



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co. Md

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-03

Southwest elevation northwest
section front door

3 of ²³
17



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co. Md

Ken Shart, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest elevation

4 of ²³17



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co. Md

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast elevation, northwest
section, porch pilaster

5 of ²³~~17~~



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Shart, photographer

Northeast elevation, southeast section

3-30-09

6 of ²³17



HO 367

Elkridge Furnace Complex,
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section passage,
view northeast

7 of ²³17



Ho-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section passage,
small ceiling medallion

8 of ²³17



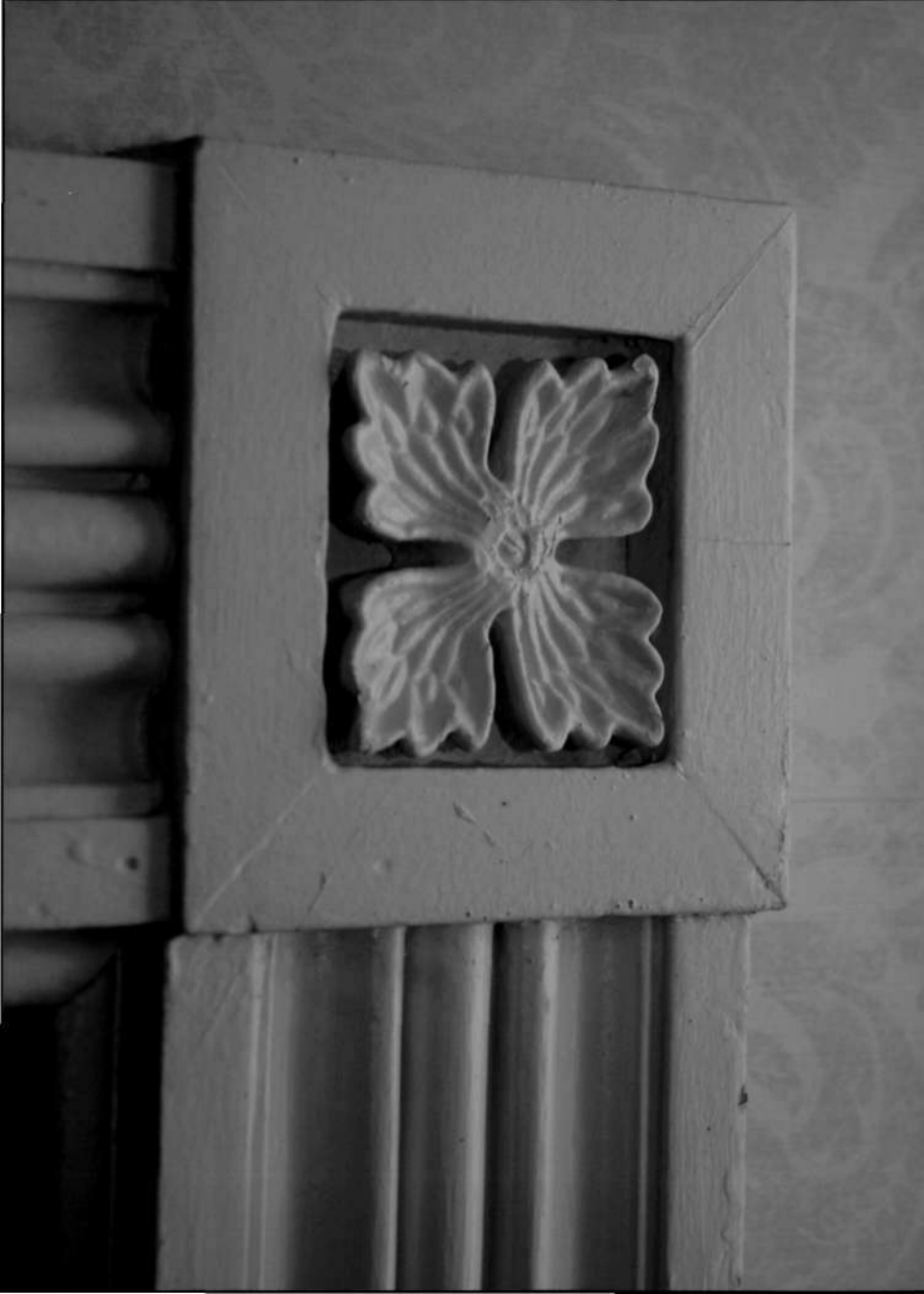
HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md
Ken Shant, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section passage, large
ceiling medallion

9 of ²³ 17



H0-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Skant, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest-section passage,
corner black

10 of ²³~~17~~



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex.
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md

3-30-09

Northwest section passage,
newel

11 of ²³~~17~~



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co. Md

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section double
parlor, view east

12 of 17²³



H0-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex,
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co Md
Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section double parlor,
ceiling

13 of ²³~~17~~



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section double parlor,
mantel

14 of ²³17



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest section, double parlor,
ceiling cornice

15 of 17²³



H0-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

West chamber mantel

16 of ²³17



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Shart, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast section, east room mantel
17 of ²³~~17~~



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast section, east chamber,
view east

18 of 23



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Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co Md

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast section, attic stair
newel & railing

19 of 23



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Howard Co. Md.

Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast slave quarter, southwest
and southeast elevations

20 of 23



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md
Ken Short, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast slave quarter, Southeast
and northeast elevations

21 of 23



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex.
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md
Ken Skott, photographer

3-30-09

Southeast slave quarters, north
corner dovetails

22 of 23



HO 367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Shant, photographer

3-30-09

Northwest slave quarter, northwest
and southwest elevations

23 of 23



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex -
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md.

Ken Shart, photographer

6-1-09

Southeast elevation, southeast
section

1 of 5



HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge

Ken Short, photographer

6-1-09

Frame house, northeast & northwest
elevations

2 of 5



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex,
541-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co Md
Ken Short, photographer

6-1-09

Frame house, Southeast elevation

3 of 5



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex

5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md

Ken Short, photographer

6-1-09

Race Rd. House, northwest elevation

4 of 5



40-367

Elkridge Furnace Complex
5741-45 Furnace Ave, Elkridge
Howard Co. Md
Ken Shurt, photographer

6-1-09

Race Rd. house, southeast +
northeast elevations

5 of 5

HO-367

ELKRIDGE FURNACE STORE HOUSE

circa 1755

Elkridge Landing

Private

Elkridge Furnace Store House dates back to the early 1700's when ships came up the Patapsco River to Elkridge Landing. The original tract of land on which this home stands, partially surveyed by Robert Hughes was later re-surveyed by James McCubbin in 1744 who built a brick house here later used as a tavern. Dr. James Walker re-surveyed McCubbin's tract and several others in 1755. He combined them into a 1730 acre property which he called Walkers Inheritance. Part of this tract was sold to Caleb Dorsey who built a furnace on it, the vestiges of which remain southeast of the house.

Looking at the complex from the southwest, three buildings emerge, well-defined and separate, though complementary in scale, material and proportion; an east wing, west wing and northwest wing which forms an L plan.

The oldest structure, the tavern, sits to the east, five bays wide, two bays deep and two stories high (laid in English garden wall bond) with a high pitched gable roof and brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls.

Located northwest of this structure lies a two and a half story brick building three bays wide, two bays deep with a central east and west rectangular entrance door, gabled roof running north-south and wide brick north chimney whose cast iron fire plate is inscribed "1833 Ellicott Elkridge Furnace". Nevertheless it is believed that this building is much older and ante dates the 1808 addition which lies on its south wall and on the west wall of the old tavern. This west wing is three bays wide and three bays deep with a gambrel roof and two central brick chimneys.

Features of the Federal style or Adamesque appear in the early 1800 west wing in its tripartite full arched window centered into the third story west wall of this wing, in the oval designs in the side lites of the south entrance and the interior plaster work of the entrance hall and first floor rooms which features delicate circular medallions. The same hallway is featured in the Baltimore Art Museum off Charles Street.

Porches are located on the south facades of the east and west wings and on the east and west facades of the northwest wing.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

HO-367
Relay Quad
District 1

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY Magi No. 1403674311

1 NAME

HISTORIC The Elkridge Furnace Store House
AND/OR COMMON Walker's Inheritance

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 5741-45 Furnace Avenue

CITY, TOWN Elkridge VICINITY OF 6th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Lowe Telephone #: (301) 796-3373

STREET & NUMBER 5741-45 Furnace Avenue

CITY, TOWN Elkridge VICINITY OF Maryland STATE, zip code 21227

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE: Tax Map 38, Block 4, page 615 Liber #: 567
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Hall of Records Folio #: 205

STREET & NUMBER Howard County Court House

CITY, TOWN Ellicott City STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Howard County Historic Sites Inventory

DATE 1978-1979 ☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Maryland Historical Trust

CITY, TOWN 21 State Circle, Annapolis STATE Maryland

HO-367
The Elkridge Furnace Store House
Elkridge Landing
Private

Magi No. 1403674311
Eighteenth and
Nineteenth centuries

The Elkridge Furnace Store House is composed of three separate and distinct buildings connected to one another, which face south on the north side of Furnace Road, just west of its intersection with Race Road, which was the old mill race for the old Elkridge Furnace. Furnace Road was originally called Elkridge Landing Road and went all the way to Annapolis, vestiges of which can still be seen.

The oldest part of the building is believed to be the store and tavern section of the house, at the east end of the building. This section is believed to date from the second half of the eighteenth century.

The east wing is a five bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, high pitched, shingled, gabled roof (running east-west), brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) house, resting on a brick foundation, with wide brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls. Fenestration for the house is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Windows are double-hung, with pegged sashes, holding six-over-six lights. They are surmounted by stretcher brick, flat arched lintels, underlined by flat wooden sills and decorated on the south facade by wooden shutters.

Its rectangular, central entrance door on the south facade is surmounted by a four light transom and covered by a three bay wide, hipped roof, open porch, supported by four doric columns.

The building is some 18' by 24' in dimensions. In the cellar an 8" by 8", hand hewn, summer beam (running east-west) holds the hand hewn floor joists (running north-south). These joists are of interest for they

were evidently used lumber from the ships which came into Elkridge and for some reason or other were dismantled and some of their seasoned lumber used for the construction of this building. The building features a central hall plan in which the first, second and third floor partition walls do not rest on the large summer beam, but on the large joists, made from old ships seasoned lumber, which are often pegged.

Originally the first floor is believed to have been almost totally one large room used as a store. There is a hatch on the floor approximately 24 inches square for raising material out of the basement to the first floor. The central staircase is set back in the center of the hall, featuring square balusters and rounded knewel posts, running from the first to the third floor.

The interior retains all of its original window and door frames, which feature two deeply cut flutes on their lintels and pilasters, joined at the corners by squares decorated by two deeply cut circles.

Northwest of this excellently preserved and maintained east wing tavern and store section of the house is placed the large kitchen for the house. It is a three bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running north-south) brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) building, resting on a brick foundation. This section is believed to be as old as the tavern and store section, but was altered at one time by raising the first floor of the building. This can be seen in the cellar of this section of the building, where narrow pieces of wood support the ceiling joists. These joists are sawn by a water-powered saw and adzed.

The entire floor and support system, however, may have been altered

and replaced at the time the structure was raised. The brick between the foundation and exterior walls are differently placed. The north wall of this cellar also holds three very wide, brick, arch supports for the large, first floor, cooking fireplace centered on this wall. This fireplace holds a cast iron fire plate inscribed "1833 - Ellicott Elkridge Furnace". This section, however, is believed to be older than this date. A batten wood cellar door is centered into the south wall of this section, featuring a large, wooden lock. This door at one time led to the outdoors, but now enters into the latest section of the building, circa 1810.

The west wing, believed to date circa 1810, is a three bay wide, three bay deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running east-west, with jerkin roofed terminations) brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) building, resting on a brick foundation, with two tall, wide, brick, interior chimneys placed in the interior brick bearing wall, which runs from the cellar to the attic, featuring a jerkin roofed, central, intersecting dormer window. This section fills the southwest corner created by the store and tavern section and the kitchen wing, forming a large three part plan.

This building has been known by local residents in the Elkridge area as one of its oldest existing buildings.

Around the house and its site, which backs up to the Patapsco River, where ships once sailed to load colonial tobacco, many old artifacts have been found. Among these artifacts are bits and pieces of old bottles of rum or liquor, as well as overly sized, seventeenth century brick.

Up to the 1930's the wharfs along the Patapsco could still be seen and passages led from the house to these wharfs. Floods have wiped these

HO-367
The Elkridge Furnace Store House
Elkridge Landing
Private

Eighteenth and
Nineteenth centuries
Page 4 of 4

away, leaving only this large brick building complex to tell the story of another age, when the shallow, narrow Patapsco River was wide enough and deep enough to support English sailing ships up to Elkridge Landing.

7 DESCRIPTION

HO-367
Relay Quad
District 1

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☒ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Elkridge Furnace Store House is composed of three separate and distinct buildings connected to one another, which face south on the north side of Furnace Road, just west of its intersection with Race Road, which was the old mill race for the old Elkridge Furnace. Furnace Road was originally called Elkridge Landing Road and went all the way to Annapolis, vestiges of which can still be seen.

The oldest part of the building is believed to be the store and tavern section of the house, at the east end of the building. This section is believed to date from the second half of the eighteenth century.

THE 18TH CENTURY EAST WING

The east wing is a five bay wide, two bay deep, two story high, high pitched, shingled, gabled roof (running east-west), brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) house, resting on a brick foundation, with wide brick chimneys inset into its east and west walls. Fenestration for the house is vertically aligned and proportionally scaled. Windows are double-hung, with pegged sashes, holding six-over-six lights. They are surmounted by stretcher brick, flat arched lintels, underlined by flat wooden sills and decorated on the south facade by wooden shutters.

Its rectangular, central entrance door on the south facade is surmounted by a four light transom and covered by a three bay wide, hipped roof, open porch, supported by four doric columns.

The building is some 18' by 24' in dimensions. In the cellar an 8" by 8", hand hewn, summer beam (running east-west) holds the hand hewn floor joists (running north-south). These joists are of interest for they

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

were evidently used lumber from the ships which came into Elkridge and for some reason or other were dismantled and some of their seasoned lumber used for the construction of this building. The building features a central hall plan in which the first, second and third floor partition walls do not rest on the large summer beam, but on the large joists, made from old ships seasoned lumber, which are often pegged.

Originally the first floor is believed to have been almost totally one large room used as a store. The central staircase is set back in the center of the hall, featuring square balusters and rounded knewel posts, running from the first to third floor.

The interior retains all of its original window and door frames, which feature two deeply cut flutes on their lintels and pilasters, joined at the corners by squares decorated by two deeply cut circles. Such frames have been found in a house, dating from 1750 in Croom, Maryland, off Route 301.

The entrance doors of the four bedrooms on the second floor feature the door numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8. Two very large rooms are also found in the attic. The two mantelpieces on the first floor, as well as the second floor northeast room mantelpiece have been removed to expose the original, brick construction of the chimney. Interestingly, the second floor mantelpiece holds its original cooking crane. This room is also larger, two thirds the depth of the house, lighted by two north windows and one east window.

The northwest, second floor chamber, of similar dimension, holds a very fine original mantelpiece, which features an architrave held by flanking full doric columns. A closet door, once an entrance into the later 1810 section of the complex, lies north of the mantelpiece and the one, second floor, west window rests on the other side, or south of the mantelpiece. This room is also lighted by two north windows, similar to those

already described. A smaller room, one third the depth of the house, located in the southwest corner of the second floor, holding the number five, is lighted by two south windows. Another second floor room, on the southeast corner of the building is of similar dimensions and is also lighted by two south windows.

The staircase and its fine banister runs all the way to the third floor, which features a large room on the east and west side of the central hall, lighted by an east and west attic window, respectively.

Wide random width floor boards are found throughout the house on the first, second and attic floors. The cellar features no partitions and has basically a dirt floor, with a small section bricked in front of the steps of the central flight of stairs.

THE 18TH CENTURY KITCHEN WING - REBUILT CIRCA 1833

Northwest of this excellently preserved and maintained, east wing, tavern and store section of the house is placed the large kitchen for the house. It is a three bay wide, one room deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running north-south) brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) building, resting on a brick foundation. This section is believed to be as old as the tavern and store section, but was altered at one time by raising the first floor of the building. This can be seen in the cellar of this section of the building, where narrow pieces of wood support the ceiling joists. These joists are sawn by a water powered saw and adzed.

The entire floor and support system, however, may have been altered and replaced at the time the structure was raised. The brick between the foundation and exterior walls are differently placed. The north wall of this cellar also holds three very wide, brick, arch supports for the large,

first floor, cooking fireplace centered on this wall. This fireplace holds a cast iron fire plate inscribed "1833 - Ellicott Elkridge Furnace". This section, however, is believed to be older than this date. A batten wood cellar door is centered into the south wall of this section, featuring a large, wooden stock lock. This door once led to the outdoors, but now enters into the latest section of the building, circa 1810.

A large kitchen is located above the dirt cellar and its raised ceiling. This large kitchen features a wide, cooking fireplace with the 1833 fire plate, previously mentioned. It is lighted by east and west windows.

The West Elevation

The west elevation of this north wing has a shed roofed, open porch, supported by two square, wooden posts, decorated with scrolled brackets, which leads to the kitchen door. Four wide stone steps lead to the porch landing.

Single, first floor windows, similar to those described, flank either side of the door. Three similar, second floor windows lie above. Two gabled roof, dormer windows, holding rectangular, double-hung windows, with six-over-six lights are inset into its gabled roof, which runs north-south.

The East Elevation

The gable roof slopes downward on the east elevation, creating a shed roof for the two story high, open porch, which runs along the entire east wall of the kitchen section. Three doric wooden columns support the first floor roof, while three narrower wooden posts support the second floor roof, connected to one another by a low balustrade. The brick foundation

for this porch has been restored by the present owners. Its second floor ceiling is a plaster one, leading to a belief that this is the original porch for the house. A gabled roof dormer is inset into the north side of this wall, holding a six-over-six light window.

The North Elevation

A wide brick chimney on the north wall completes the building profile for this section of the house. Fenestration for this kitchen wing is entirely rectangular and double-hung, holding six-over-six lights, surmounted by stretcher brick, flat arched lintels on the first floor.

Interior

The interior features an enclosed staircase, running east-west, along its south wall, from first floor to attic. A large master bedroom is placed above the kitchen, lighted by two east and west windows. It features wide, random width floors and a central, wooden fireplace, whose rectangular paneled architrave is held by similarly decorated pilasters.

A large attic room is lighted by an east and west dormer window and features a batten wood, entrance door with an old iron latch. Mr. Lowe, who had made a study of such latches, recognizes it as nineteenth century hardware.

The West Wing

The west wing, believed to date circa 1810, is a three bay wide, three bay deep, two and a half story high, gabled roof (running east-west, with jerkin roofed terminations) brick (laid in English garden wall brick bond) building, resting on a brick foundation, with two tall,

wide, brick, interior chimneys placed in the interior brick bearing wall, which runs from the cellar to the attic, featuring a jerkin roofed, central, intersecting dormer window. This section fills the southwest corner created by the store and tavern section and the kitchen wing, forming a large three part plan.

The South Elevation of 1810 Section

This section faces south on the north side of Furnace Road. It is constructed along the north half of the store and tavern sections' west wall, extending northward to meet the south wall of the old kitchen. It forms, on its south facade, a recessed area, which is now covered by a one story high, shed roofed, open porch, lying flush with the south wall of the store and tavern section, and supported by four Doric columns.

The main double entrance door for this section is located in the east bay of this wall. It features five rectangular, proportionally scaled, wooden panels on each side, flanked by tall, leaden paned, side lights, decorated with a central oval. This south wall is laid in Flemish bond brick, with stretcher brick, flat arched lintels decorating the two first floor, double-hung windows, which hold six-over-six lights. Three proportionally scaled, vertically aligned, windows, similar to those described, are placed in the second floor of this wall with the central intersecting, jerkin roofed, gable inset into the roofline.

The East Elevation of the 1810 Section

This wall holds a first and second floor, vertically aligned, open bible and cross paneled, rectangular entrance door, south of the center line, with a centrally located, second floor rectangular window, similar to those described. Two six-over-three light, rectangular, attic windows

are centered into the "A" of the gable at this elevation. No porch or staircase leads from the second floor entrance door, located on this wall. Hidden from an exterior view, a cellar and first floor entrance can be found on the south side of this wall, leading into the original store and tavern section.

The North Elevation of the 1810 Section

The north elevation of this section of the house is mainly the south wall of the kitchen wing. The east bay, however, extends from this wall and holds a first and second floor, rectangular, paneled entrance door on to the covered, two story high porch, which runs along the east wall of the kitchen wing. A gabled roof dormer window is centered into the roofline at this elevation.

The West Elevation

The west elevation of this section of the house holds three first and second floor windows, similar to those described, underlined by cellar windows, featuring iron bars. A large arched, tripartite attic fanlight is centered into this wall. Two structural iron supports, which hold two iron supporting beams, connecting the east and west walls, are located between the first and second and second and third floors. Shutter hooks are also found on this wall.

Interior Hall of 1810 Section

The interior of this elegant house features a wide, east bay hall, which takes up one third of this section of the house, and runs north-south. It features wide, random width floors and three plaster circles, decorating its ceiling. The middle circle is larger and more elaborate from which a large chandelier hangs.

The south wall of the hall holds the main entrance door, which furnishes the only natural light for this area. The south side of its east wall holds a door into the east wing or store and tavern section of the building. Up the north side of the east wall runs a spiral staircase, from first to third floor. Its balustrade is held by round, tapered, curly maple balusters and fine, molded, knewel posts.

The west side of the north wall of the hall holds a double shuttered, rectangular doorway, while the west wall holds two centrally located, rectangular, open bible and cross paneled entrance doors. The door frames are composed of fluted pilasters and lintels, joined by square corners, into which plaster rosettes are placed. The woodwork for the first and second floor is entirely similar, although the square blocks, which join the pilasters and lintels, do not feature rosettes, but a simple circle with a deep center, believed to once have held similar rosettes.

The Living Room of the 1810 Section

The door to the south, on the west wall of the hall, enters the large living room, which takes up half of two thirds of this large building's floor area. It is lighted by two tall, south windows and one west window, all of which are decorated with window frames, similar to the door frames, already described in the hall. A black marble fireplace is centered on its east wall, featuring a deep architrave with rectangular molding, flanked by flat pilasters and surmounted by a marble mantleshef. A wood stove is set into its rectangular opening.

The north wall of the living room holds a very wide double entrance, which takes up a major part of the wall. The door panels of the very large double door are similar to the main entrance to the hall. Door

frames, similar to those described, decorate this magnificent door, which features silver door knobs. This wide opening serves as an entry into the dining room, which is of equal dimension to the living room and whose east wall features a black marble mantlepice, similar to that in the living room. This mantlepice is flanked by entry doors, on the south, into the main hall, and on the north, into a small passage. The west wall holds two tall windows, while the north wall holds an entrance door, on the west, into the kitchen wing.

Both the living and dining rooms feature wide, random width floors. The ceiling of these rooms are decorated with large central, molded, plaster circles, from which hang chandeliers. Around the perimeter of these ceilings runs a deep plaster, crown molding, also found in the hall.

The woodwork for the upstairs rooms, follow the same pattern begun downstairs, as already mentioned. Two large bedrooms are located over the living and dining rooms and are similarly lighted and decorated. The mantlepices here are of wood, rather than marble, featuring deeply cut crown molding beneath the simple mantleshelves, with full doric columns, holding their architraves. Fire plates are inscribed, "Ellicotts Elkridge Furnace".

This entire section of the house retains its original woodwork, random width floors, plaster ceiling decorations and fine mantlepices.

A simple gabled roof finished log house lies west of the home. Its corners are dove tailed and the lumber used in it may be either from a ship or used previously in a wad and dobbble construction. It has a south rectangular entrance with a rectangular window lying in the east bay. It dates from 1810-1820 or earlier.

Another simple, gabled roofed, wooden structure lies west of this, and north of it, the foundation of the old spring house.

The original well is located south of these two buildings.

Around the house and its site, which backs up to the Patapsco River, where ships once sailed to load colonial tobacco, many old artifacts have been found. Among these artifacts are bits and pieces of old bottles of rum or liquor, as well as overly sized, seventeenth century brick, and a 1702 Irish Half Pence found near the back door.

Up to the 1930's the wharfs along the Patapsco could still be seen and passages led from the house to these wharfs. Floods have wiped these away, leaving only this large brick building complex to tell the story of another age, when the shallow, narrow Patapsco River was wide enough and deep enough to support English sailing ships up to Elkridge Landing.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

HO-367

Relay Quad

Dist 1

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local history
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Elkridge Furnace Store House, at Elkridge Landing, Howard County, Maryland is commercially¹ and industrially² significant through its eighteenth century connection to the Elkridge Furnace, as an office, store and tavern. Constructed by Caleb Dorsey and others on the west bank of the Patapsco River at Elkridge Landing. Its site has revealed archeologically significant data³; Hessian brass breast plates and shoe-buckles from the Revolutionary War, as well as eighteenth century broken glass, wine bottles and cast water pipe. Architecturally,⁴ the building complex is a fine example of eighteenth and nineteenth century interconnecting buildings, complementary in scale, material and proportion, constructed in an "L" plan. Its earliest section features used ships' lumber for floor joists, while its west wing is constructed in the Federal style, featuring fine interior and exterior stylistic detail.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Historically, the original tract of land on which The Elkridge Furnace Store was constructed was partially surveyed by a Robert Hughes and later resurveyed by James McCubbin in 1744. It is he, who is believed to have built a brick house, the east wing, which later became a store and tavern.

McCubbin's tract, as well as several others, was re-surveyed by Dr. James Walker in 1755, who combined them into a 1730 acre property, called "Walker's Inheritance."

Mr. Irwin Lowe, present owner of the property has done extensive research on the property, writing an article on the house in ELK RIDGE: A BICENTENNIAL JOURNAL, Published in 1976. In it he gives a history of the property, part of which follows:

Dr. Walker sold part of the property to Caleb Dorsey, who built a furnace on it. Mr. Dorsey also rebuilt a house which had burnt down on the river banks.

In 1768, a Dr. Howard rebuilt the furnace to a tilting furnace and forge

The property changed hands many times at this point

Nehemiah M. Rowles had leased the Furnace to John and Andrew Ellicott, Jr., who rebuilt it to a much larger facility. They also built a water-powered forge at Avalone to use. The installation had an annual capacity of 16,000 tons of pig iron, according to records from 1826.

In 1836, John and Andrew Ellicott, jr. purchased the property from Nehemiah M. Rowles, and the furnace was then operated by Jonathon Ellicott and Sons until 1854.

Henry William Ellicott sold the property to Robert Howard who, in 1858, sold it to Great Falls Iron Company for \$71,000.

The company worked the furnace, stove, and manager's house until the great flood of 1868 when the furnace was destroyed by the raging river.

The property was sold to Robert H. Brown in 1887. He, in turn, sold it to Joseph Toomey, Jr., in 1904. The property remained in the Toomey family until it was bought by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Lowe, in 1971.

Commercially the east wing is believed to have been operated as a tavern and store from the mid eighteenth century for travelers coming from both land and the Patapsco River.

The State's colonial congress is said to have met at least once in McCubbin's Tavern and, the Ellicott brothers are said to have stayed in McCubbin's Tavern in the early 1780s

when they landed their equipment for the construction of Ellicott City's Grain Mill. The deed of 1858, conveyed a "stack of good wares and merchandise in the store of the said Howard at Elkridge Landing".

Great Falls operated the store until the great flood of 1868 and later sold it in 1887 to Robert H. Brown.

2. Industrially, the property has been important as an auxiliary building, connected to the Elkridge Furnace, constructed by Caleb Dorsey and others in the eighteenth century, and notable for making pig iron for guns during the Revolutionary War.

By 1858, the property was operated by a Robert Howard, who sold it to the Great Falls Iron Company in that year. The deed conveyed "all personal property of Robert Howard ... horses, mules, oxen, wagons and carts, hay straw, grain, feed, manure and farming utensils, furnace tools, fixtures and machinery, engine and boilers, baskets and barrows with materials for the manufacture of iron ore, coal, wood, shells, fire brick, old iron, iron pipe, patterns, flasks, etc."

The forge was operated until 1868, when the Great Flood of that year swept the waters of the Patapsco over this area, destroying the furnace.

In June 1895, the Baltimore American newspaper contained an article about three ancient iron pigs - cast iron and weighing 100 pounds, which were stamped "Elkridge 1755", "Elkridge 1769" and "Precipo" found in a junk yard.

3. Archeologically, the site has revealed vestiges of the early days, when sailing ships docked at wharfs, located north of the

present building. According to Mr. Lowe broken, black glass, wine bottles, and cast water pipe from 1740 to 1800, have been found on the site, similar to those found at Williamsburg, Virginia. Large, oversize, eighteenth century, bricks, including one used as a keystone, have also been found on the property. Similar bricks are found in the exposed second floor brick fireplace in the east wing. Among other artifacts found, have been Hessian brass breast plates and shoebuckles from the Revolutionary War.

4. Architecturally, the three interconnecting, brick houses form an "L" plan. Although separate and distinct, the east and west wings are similar in size and scale. The kitchen wing forms the "L" and although smaller in scale, it is similarly constructed, of brick, three bays in width. Together the complex holds five exterior brick chimneys and twelve (12) mantle pieces. That in the old kitchen or north wing has a cast iron fire-back which is inscribed, "1833 Ellicott Elkridge Furnace". Five other fireplaces have inscriptions, "Ellicott Elkridge Furnace" cast on them.

The east wing, believed to be the earliest section, features hand hewn, used ships lumber for the joists which hold the first floor. See photograph No. 2. Pegs and holes for pegs are seen in these supporting beams, each individual in character and believed to have come from old sailing ships, which once docked at Elkridge Landing, north of the house.

The interior of all three sections features original woodwork, interior doors, pegged window and door frames and wide random width

floors.

The stylistic detail of the west wing, constructed sometime in the first half of the nineteenth century, is indicative of the Federal or Adamesque Style of that period. It features a tripartite, full arched window centered into the third story, west wall of this wing, as well as oval designs in the side lights of the south entrance for the main hall. These patterns are continued in the interior plaster medallions of the first floor entrance hall and its public rooms.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Lowe, Irwin. "The Furnace: Tavern, Iron Works, Private Home". Elkridge A Bicentennial Journal. (June 1976), pp. 20-21.
- McGrain, John W. "Defense Efforts at Dorsey's Forge". History Trails. Vol 1, No. C4, (Summer 1974), pp. 1, 14-15.
- Warfield, J. D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. Baltimore, 1972.
- Private papers of Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Lowe, owners of "The Furnace".
- Consultation with Mr. Stephen Lintner, Archeologist and member of the Howard County Committee of the Maryland Historical Trust (465-9086).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.2 Acres

The entire acreage of 2.2 acres on which the Elkridge Furnace Store House stands should be nominated with the building, which was once a tavern and store, the commercial focal point of a large industrial, eighteenth century enterprise known as the Elkridge Furnace.

The entire property is highly significant historically in the field of commerce and industry and was once a part of a much larger parcel of land which incorporated a mill race, furnace and several auxiliary buildings, on acres of land along the Patapsco River.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Please see Howard County Land Records, Liber 567 Folio 205

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE Maryland COUNTY Howard

STATE _____ COUNTY _____

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Planning Section

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

3430 Court House Drive

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

HO-367 - - ELKRIDGE FURNACE STORE HOUSE
Prepared by Cleora B. Thompson, - A.I.C.P

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LIBER/FOLIO</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>TRANSACTION</u>
6 Aug, 1971	567-205	Lewis Cole Toomey & Joseph Carroll Toomey by will of Mrs. Helen Ennoss	Irwin & Patsy Lowe	Deed to 2.2A+ known as 5741-45 Furnace Ave 1st Parcel or deed described in deed of Sept 25, 1934
Sept 25, 1934	BMJR 150-22	Daniel M. Murray	James L. Ennoss & Helen L. Ennoss	Deed & <u>3 parcels of ground</u> 1st parcel - Item 1-7 of last will & T. of Barbara E. Toomey, 3 July, 1923, Wills 6-375
Sept 25, 1934	150-21	James Ennoss & Helen	Daniel M. Murray	Deed 1st Parcel - "lying on the northeast side of Elk Ridge Road, embracing the mansion and the adjoining dwelling, containing about 2.2 acres.
Feb. 27, 1906	WWLC 81-508	Mary M. Dempster	Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. & Barbara E. Toomey	Deed to 2 parcels The secondly described lot in deed is the Irwin Lowe property. "on the East side of the Elkridge Road at the southeast corner of a lot of ground conveyed by Robert H. Brown and wife to Joseph H. Toomey and wife by deed. . .together with the buildings. . .
21 Dec 1904	80-229	Robert H. Brown & Elizabeth, of Los Angeles, Calif. & Anton Textor	Joseph H. Toomey, Jr. & Barbara	Deed to 2 lots for \$1,050 2ndly described lot is Irwin Lowe House - 2½ acres +.

HO-367 - - ELKRIDGE FURNACE STORE HOUSE

Prepared by Cleora B. Thompson, - A.I.C.P.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LIBER/FOLIO</u>	<u>GRANTOR</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>TRANSACTION</u>
April 18, 1887	52-47	Great Falls Iron Co.	Robert H. Brown	Deed to 2 lots for assumption of a mortgage and debts "all those several lots or parcels of ground".
		This deed refers to 2 deeds.		
No. 1 Deed of 25 Jan, 1858	52-47 19-132	Robert Howard & wife Phebe Ann Howard of also (7-181) Baltimore City of Anne Arundel County	Great Falls Iron Co. by Act of Md. of 1845, Chapter 34	Deed for \$71,000 This deed refers to Deeds (A), (B), (C) and (D)
		"All and singular the lands and premises situate and lying part in Howard County and part in Anne Arundel County".		
		"And also all personal property of Robert Howard. . .horses, mules, oxen, wagons and carts, hay straw, grain, feed, manure and farming utensils, furnace tools, fixtures and machinery, engine and boilers, baskets and barrows with materials for the manufacture of iron ore, coal, wood, shells. Fire brick, old iron, iron pipe, patterns, masks, etc. and the stack of good wares and merchandise in the store of the said Howard at Elkridge Landing (Deed of 25 Jan, 1858 - liber 19 folio 132.)		
(A) 8 Nov, 1855	17-68	William W. Gleen, Trustee Also Anne Arundel County 5-366	Robert Howard and the Pres. & Director of Union Bank of Md.	Deed to No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.
(B) 14 July, 1854	(AA 3-587)	Nicholas Brewer, Jr., Trustee	Robert Howard	A parcel containing 120 Acres +
(C) 29 July, 1854		William Lamborn, heirs of Daniel Lamborn	Robert Howard	
		"Parcels of land with the water power".		
(D) 1850		Henry Wm. Ellicott	Robert Howard	Deed to 2 parcels of land of 80A+ and 100A+

BALTIMORE CO

AREA REALTY, INC.
479/122
38.67A.

[illegible]

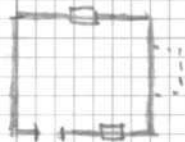
FIGURE 1
HO - 367
THE ELKRIDGE FURNACE STORE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SOUTH ELEVATION

PATAPSCO RIVER

NORTH

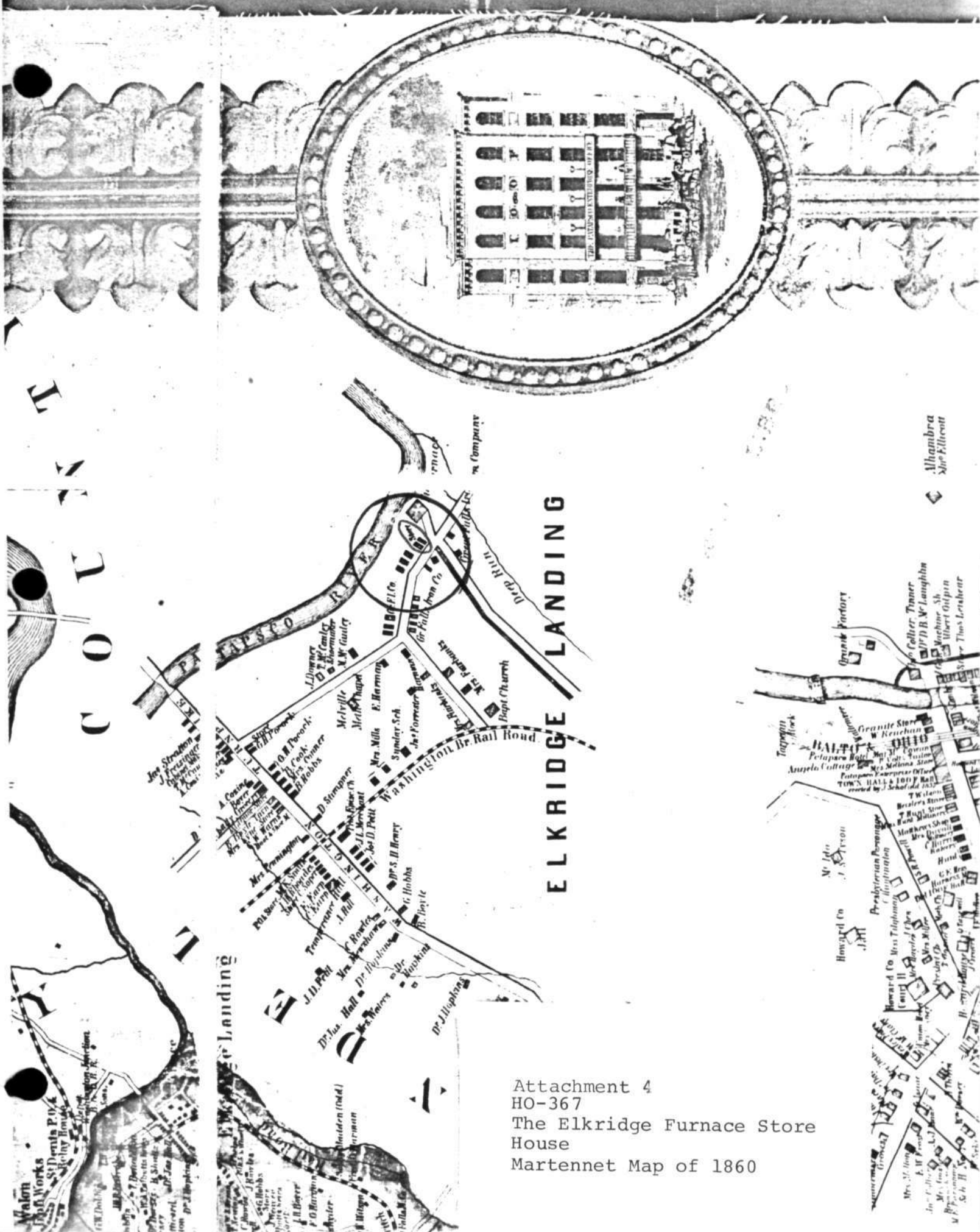
FURNACE
RUINS



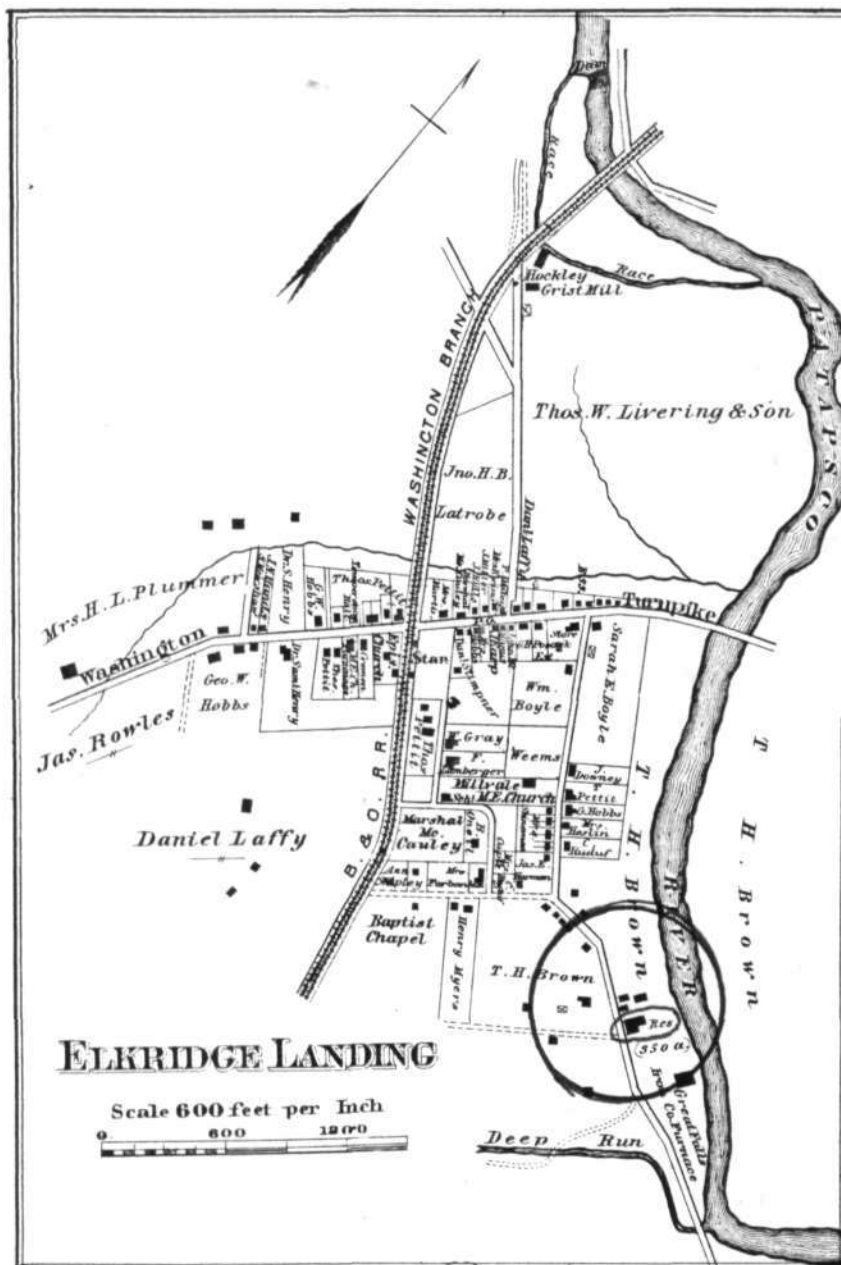
5730 ~

FURNACE AVE.

5735
RACE RD ~



Attachment 4
HO-367
The Elkridge Furnace Store
House
Martennet Map of 1860

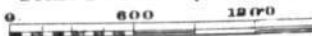


Elkridge Landing Business Notices.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
ROBERT A. DOBBINS.
GEORGE W. DOBBINS, 42 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
THOMAS M. DOBBINS, 42 St. Paul street, Baltimore.
BLACKSMITHS AND WHEEL- WRIGHTS.
JOHN BRYAN.
JOHN B. HELM.
CARPENTER.
JAMES ROWLES.
ENGINEER.
JOHN N. HANDS.
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
DANIEL LAFFY.
MARSHALL MCCAULEY.
JOSEPH H. TALBOT.
GEORGE W. POCKOCK.
POST MASTER.
JAMES EARP.
TINSMITH.
GEORGE LANOR, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, Roofing and Spouting, etc.

ELKRIDGE LANDING

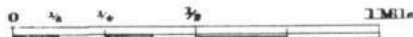
Scale 600 feet per Inch



FIRST DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY

Scale 3 Inches per Mile



EXPLANATIONS

Dist. & Co. Lines
County Roads
Private "
Turnpike "
Rail Roads
Streams
The figures along the Roads
shows the distance in Rods,
from junction to junction thereof.

Hoov

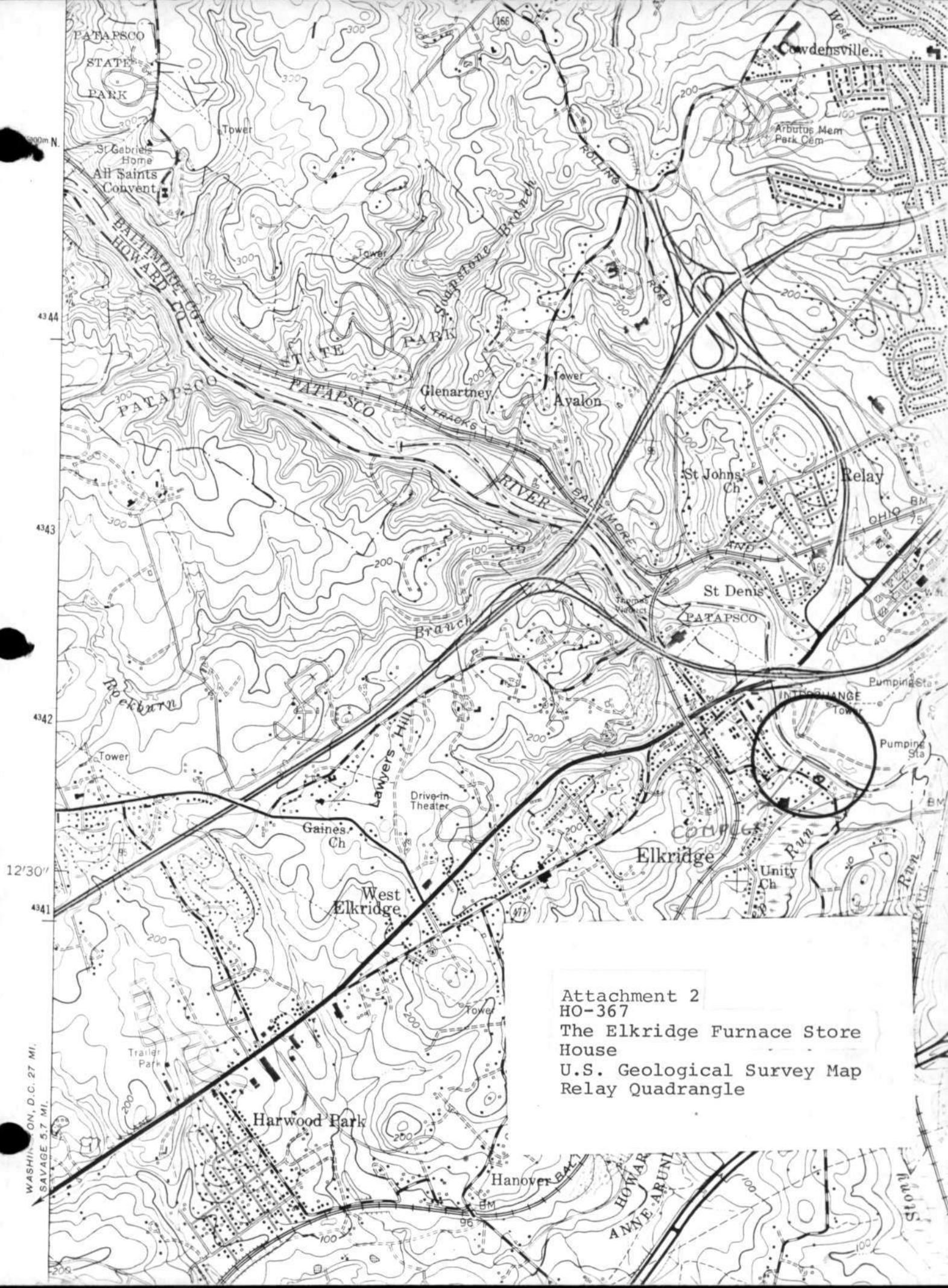
Attachment 3

HO-367

The Elkridge Furnace Store
House

Hopkin's Atlas of 1878







Name: HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: June, 1980

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: South elevation of house

Photographer looking: North

Photograph number: 1 of 10



Name: HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Store House

Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: June, 1980

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Supporting beams in east wing utilizing old lumber

Photographer looking: At ceiling in basement of east wing

Photograph number: 2 of 10



Name: HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.
Date of photograph: June, 1980
Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust
View: Door frames of northeast bedroom and hall in east wing
Photographer looking: From Second floor northeast bedroom west
Photograph number: 3 of 10



Name: HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.
Date of Photograph: June, 1980
Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust
View: Exposed brick of mantle in northeast bedroom of east wing
Photographer looking: From entrance door east
Photograph number: 4 of 10



Name: HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Store House

Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: June, 1980

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Third floor staircase in east wing

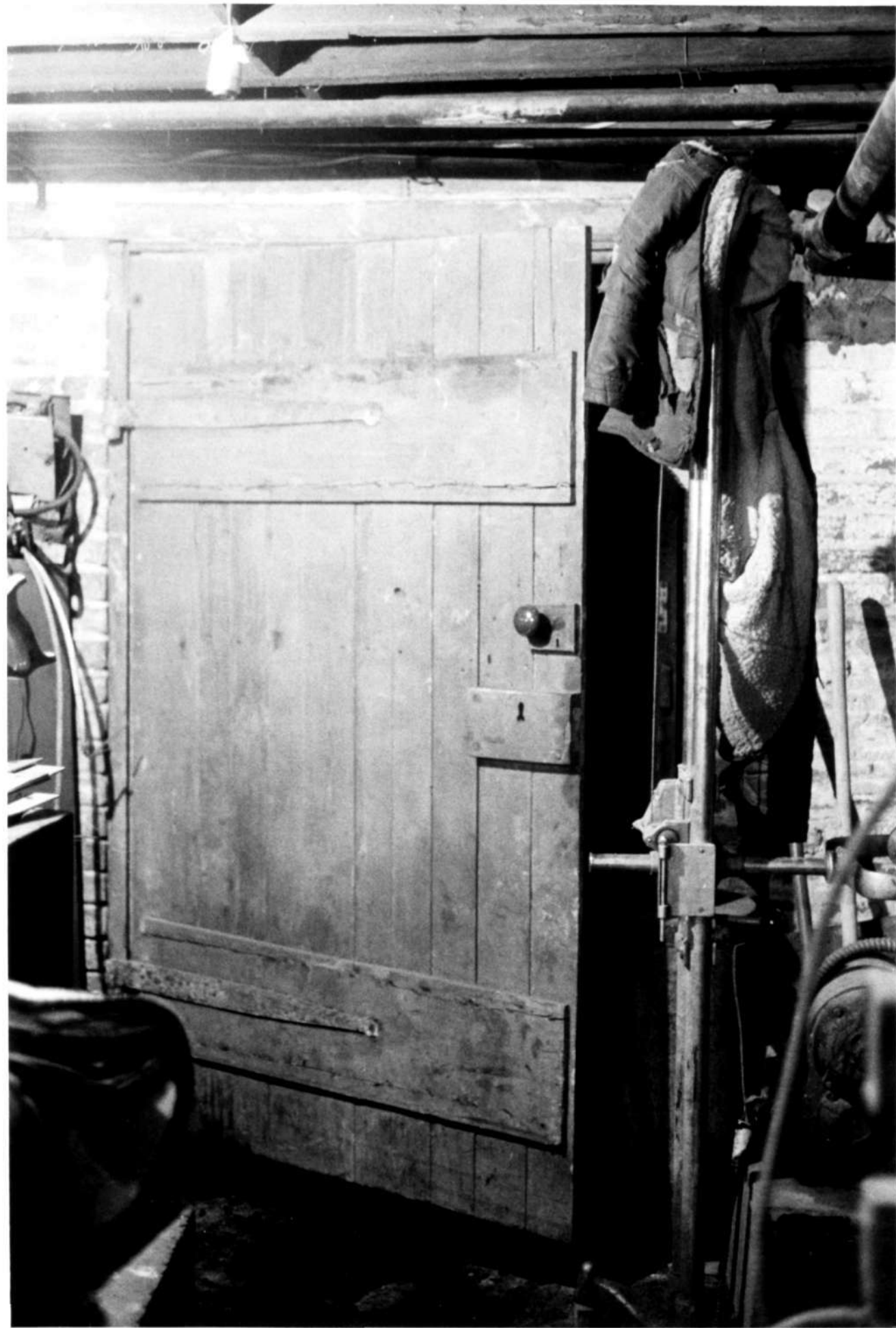
Photographer looking: North

Photograph number: 5 of 10



Name: HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.
Date of photograph: June, 1980
Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust
View: West elevation of kitchen and west wing
Photographer looking: East
Photograph number: 6 of 10



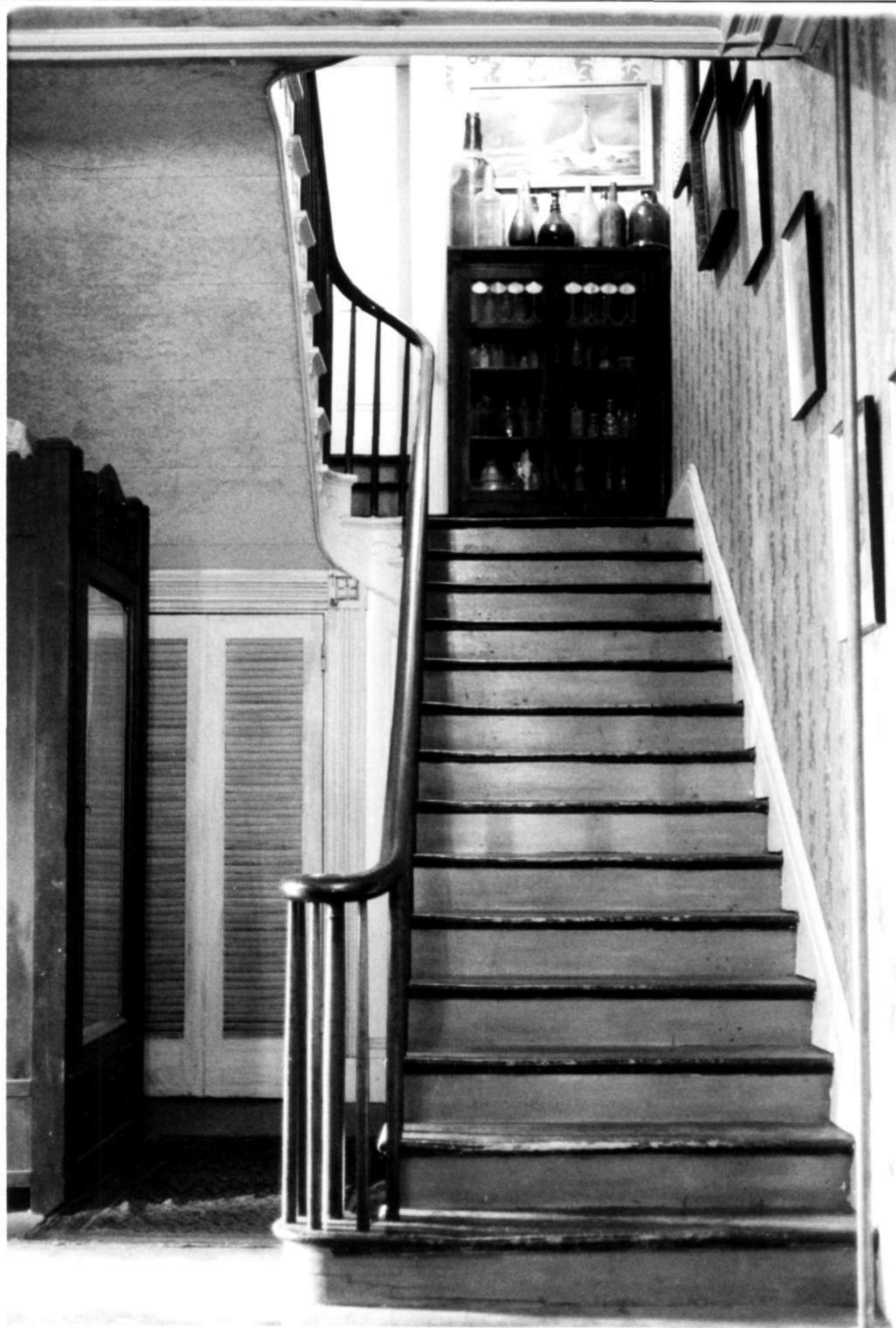
Name: HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.
Date of photograph: June, 1980
Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust
View: Cellar door with wooden lock under kitchen wing
Photographer looking: North
Photograph number: 7 of 10



Name: HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.
Date of Photograph: June, 1980
Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust
View: Brick arch foundations beneath kitchen wing's fireplace
Photographer looking: North
Photograph number: 8 of 10



Name: HO-367

Elkridge Furnace Store House

Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: June, 1980

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Staircase and hall in west wing

Photographer looking: North

Photograph number: 9 of 10



Name: HO-367
Elkridge Furnace Store House
Location: Elkridge, Maryland

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.
Date of photograph: June, 1980
Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust
View: Mantlepiece in south bedroom in west wing
Photographer looking: East
Photograph number: 10 of 10

1403674204

HO-367

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME					
COMMON: The Elkrige Furnace					
AND/OR HISTORIC: Walker's Inheritance					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 5741-45 Furnace Road					
CITY OR TOWN: Elkrige					
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Howard		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Mr. & Mrs. Irwin Lowe					
STREET AND NUMBER: 5741-45 Furnace Avenue					
CITY OR TOWN: Elkrige			STATE: Maryland		21227
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Hall of Records					
STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Courthouse					
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City			STATE: Maryland		21043
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): Tax Map 38, Blk 4					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historic Sites Inventory					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1976 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust					
STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle					
CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis			STATE: Maryland		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

H0-367

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

One of the oldest buildings existing in Elkridge Landing today is located on the very heavily trafficked Northeast intersection of Race and Furnace Roads.

The east wing and main body of the building faces South. It is a five bay wide, 2 bay deep, two story high brick building (laid in English garden wall bond) whose proportionally scaled windows are double-hung with 6-over-6 lites, decorated with flat wooden sills and stretcher brick flat arched lintels. It has a high pitched shingled roof with chimneys on the west and east walls.

Its rectangular entrance way located on the south elevation, is surmounted by a four lite transom and covered with a three bay wide hipped roof open portico supported by four doric columns. All the windows of the south facade have shutters.

Its east wall contains a rectangular entrance door with three lighted transom on the north bay. A central double-hung window with six-over-six lites, decorated with stretcher brick flat arched lintels is located on the second and third floors. There is evidence of a previous gabled entrance way south of the existing doorway. No interruption of the brick bond occurs and the stretcher brick flat arched lintel appears to be original to the building. Restoration of the original door has in all probability been made.

On the north wall of this east wing are five second floor windows similar to those described on the south wall. There is a central entrance with undefined transom approached by four marble steps. Three of the windows on the first floor have original shutters. None on the second do. All have flat arched stretcher brick lintels.

A two and a half story brick north wing was the original kitchen and is still used as such today. It is three bays wide, two bays deep with a central east and west rectangular entrance door. The fenestration is double-hung, holding six-over-six lites and accentuated by stretcher brick flat arched lintels.

The east brick foundation porch has been restored by the present owners and its three posts support the second story of the original open porch which has a plaster ceiling.

No windows open on the north wall which holds a large brick central kitchen chimney whose interior cast iron fire plate is inscribed "1833 Ellicott Elkridge Furnace". Five other fireplaces of the twelve in the house also have "Ellicott Elkridge Furnace".

The west elevation of this north wing has a shed roofed porch supported by two square wooden posts decorated with scholled brackets which leads to the kitchen door. Four wide stone steps lead to the porch landing.

A first floor window similar to those described, is located on either side of the door. Three similar second floor windows lie above. Two gabled dormer windows holding rectangular double-hung windows with six-over-six lites are inset into its gabled roof which runs north-south.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1755

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This building's significance is tied to its architecture, and its role in the development of industry in the State of Maryland and the nation.

Historically this structure dates back to the early 1700's when ships came up the Patapsco River to Elkridge Landing. The original tract of land was partially surveyed by Robert Hughes. James McCubbin re-surveyed the property in 1744 and built a brick house here which later became a tavern. The original east wing still has numbers on its doors. Dr. James Walker re-surveyed McCubbins tract and several others in 1755. He combined them into a 1730-acre property which he called Walker's Inheritance. Part of this tract was sold to Caleb Dorsey who built a furnace on it.

It was used as a store for the Elkridge Furnace Company during the 1700's and later as a store for the Ellicotts Elkridge Furnace. Still later it was used as a store for the Great Falls Iron Company from 1850-1868.

During the flood of 1868 the heavy flood waters reached the hot furnaces causing the furnace to blow up.

Floods have

wiped out much of the foundation.

The existing Race Road was once a mill race for the furnace. According to John McGramm it is likely that this forge at Elkridge supplied the cannon for the Revolutionary War rather than Avalon past Thomas Viaduct. Nails and crowbars were produced at Avalon. Gun Road in Baltimore County was "Avalon Forge Road" in a deed of 1891 (JWS 182:441). The Elkridge Furnace was a more likely site for casting cannon than a forge.

The mercantile system of Great Britain had discouraged industry in the colonies. The forges and iron works along the Patapsco are representative of the early development of industry in the colonies.

The foundation of this forge lie northeast of the present residence which was utilized as a tavern by James McCubbin in the mid-1700's, and later as a store and headquarters for the forge.

Mr. Lowe, the present owner of this home, has collected from the Maryland Historical Society pages of Elkridge Furnace accounts dated 1762 and 1787.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HO-367

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Lowe, Irwin. "The Furnace: Tavern, Iron Works, Private Home".
Elk Ridge: A Bicentennial Journal. (June 1976), pp. 20-27.

McGrain, John W. "Defense Efforts at Dorsey's Forge". History Trails.
Vol. i No. C4 (Summer 1974). pp 1, 14--15.

Warfied, J. D. Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland.
Baltimore, 1973.

Interview with Mr. & Mrs Irwin Lowe, owners of "The Furnace". Elkridge,
Maryland. July 23, 1976.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

Please see Tax Map 38

Blk 4, p. 615 567-205

2.2 Acres

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist

ORGANIZATION

Howard County Office of Planning & Zoning-Comprehensive Plan

DATE

STREET AND NUMBER:

3450 Court House Drive

CITY OR TOWN:

Ellicott City

STATE

Maryland

21043

12.

State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

Elkridge Furnace Description (Continued)

A two and a half story west wing, the newest and largest part of the home was constructed sometime between 1808 and 1815. It is attached to the north wing and the east wing to create a large three-part plan.

This west wing rests against the north half of the west wall of the original structure. It is three bays wide and three bays deep with a gambrel roof. A tripartite full arched window is centered into the third story of the roof of this wing which also contains three first and second floor windows underlined by cellar windows of eight lites.

Two structural iron supports which hold two iron supportive beams connecting the east and west walls are located between the first and second floor and the second and third floor. A basement and first floor entrance on the east wall of this west wing lead into the original structure which has been used both as a store and as a tavern.

The main entrance to this late addition is on the east bay of the south wall.

It is a double door with five rectangular wooden panels on each side flanked by a vertical leaden paned window decorated with a central oval. A wooden frame encases this door and its side lites. This south wall is laid in flemish bond brick, with stretcher brick flat-arched lintels decorating the two first floor double-hung windows which hold six-over-six lites. A shed roofed one story open porch runs along the south wall supported by four doric columns.

A simple gabled roof finished log house lies west of the home. Its corners are dove tailed and the lumber used in it may be either from a ship or used previously in a wad and dobble construction. It has a south rectangular entrance with a rectangular window lying in the east bay. It dates from 1810-1820 or earlier.

Another simple gabled roofed wooden structure lies west of this and north of it the foundation of the old spring house.

The original well is located south of these two buildings.

Elkridge Furnace Significance (Continued)

"Delivered for Patuxent Quarters a broad hoe." 4/7 May 27, 1762.

Mr. Lowe has also collected old bricks from an old well or furnace.

Large cobblestone brick have also been found on the property which furnishes evidence of a previous early building in the 1600's. Original cast iron drain pipes dating from the 1700's have been found and traces of an addition on the north and west walls of the kitchen.

Two tinted green glass panes in the central second floor window of the kitchen were manufactured previous to 1820.

Architecturally the newest part of the building tells an interesting story. Its west wall contains an interesting full arched third floor window which is similar to that of the Carroll Mansion and Mt. Clare in the city of Baltimore.

Another notable feature of the west wing is the gambrel roofed dormer window centered into the gable roof of the south elevation. Its interior staircase is identical to one in the Baltimore Art Museum. Interesting woodwork and plaster decoration also characterizes the interior of the house.

Looking at the complex from the southwest three buildings emerge, well-defined and separate, though complementary in scale, material and proportion.

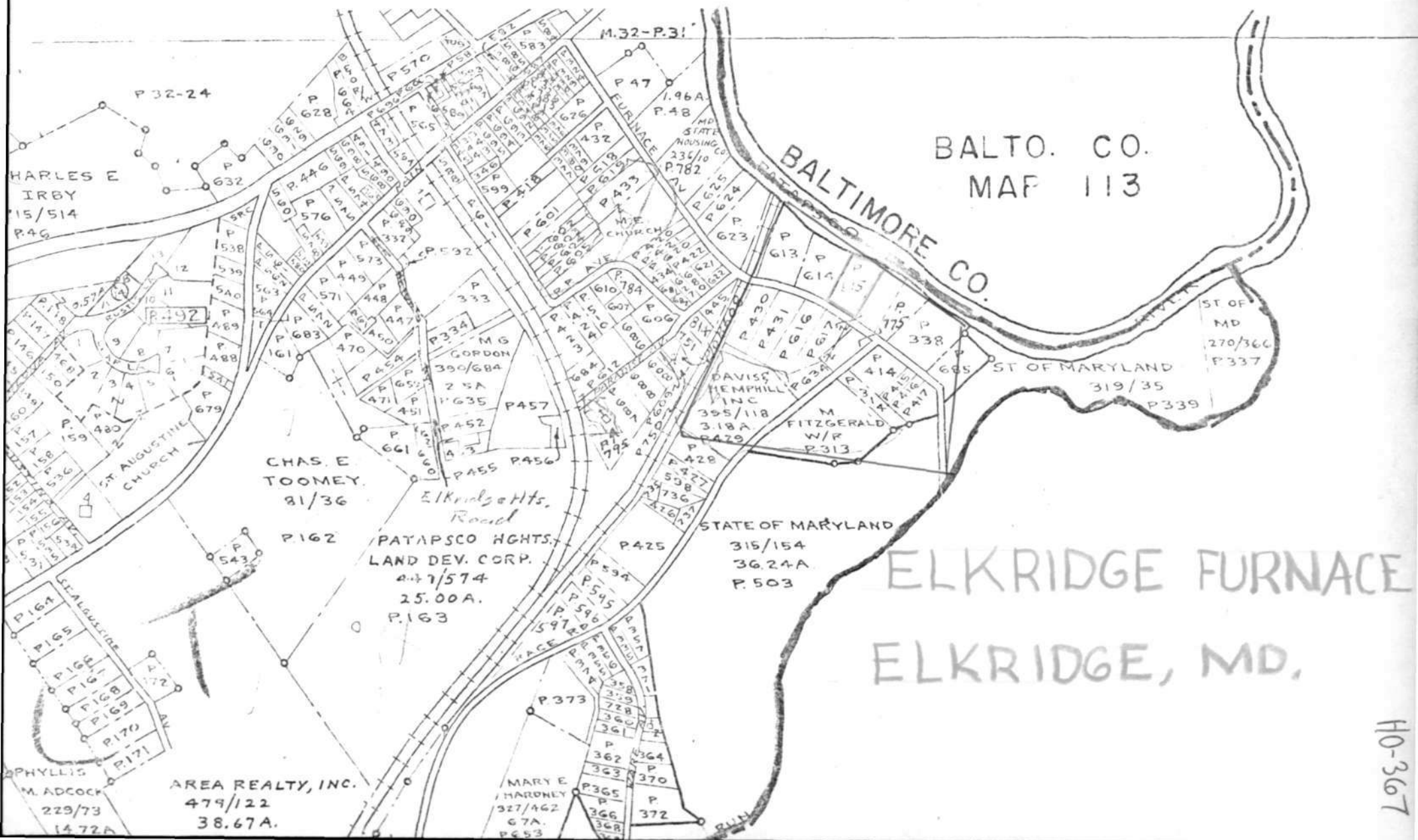
The oldest structure, the tavern, sits to the east. The kitchen appears almost as a separate building to the north and the new west wing rests against the tavern's west wall.

Chimneys are an outstanding feature of the roof profile. A chimney is located on the east and west wall of the tavern and two chimneys are located in the center of the west wing. Another chimney is located on the north wall of the kitchen. Fireplaces are located on the first, second, and third floors. There are five fireplaces with Ellicott Elkridge Furnace fire plates. The roof of the kitchen intersects with the roof of the west wing. Asphalt shingles closely resemble shake shingles.

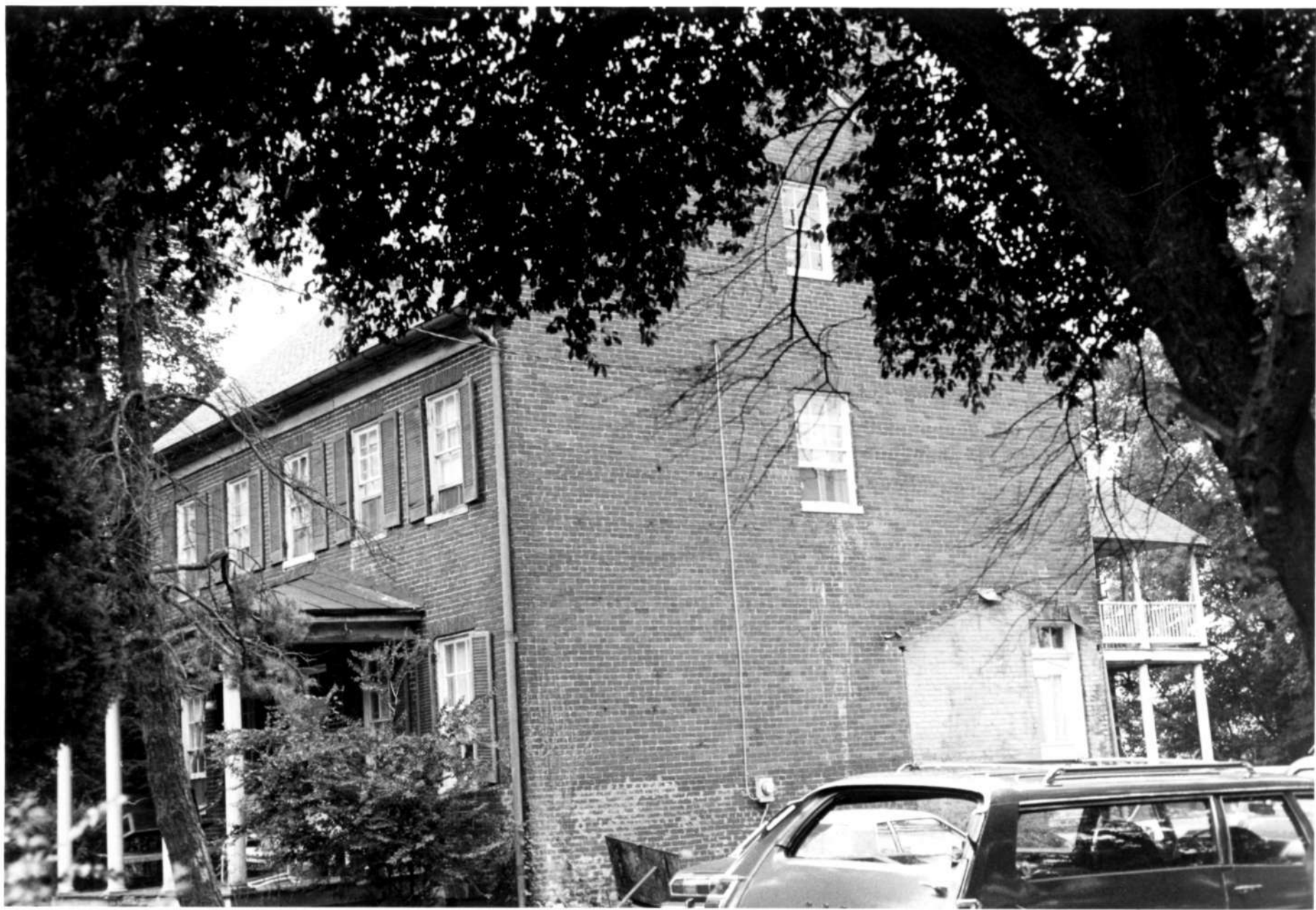
Nehemiah Rowles sold the property to Andrew and John Ellicott in 1833. Since 1820 they had been operating the furnace but in 1833 rebuilt it. The Elkridge Furnace then became the Ellicott Elkridge Furnace.

The Baltimore American newspaper in June 1895, wrote an article about three ancient iron pigs - cast iron weighing 100 pounds. They were stamped "Elkridge 1755", "Elkridge 1769", and "Pre cipo" with an obliterated date.

As a tavern, an iron works and now a private residence, this building complex dates from at least 1755. It is significant for its role played in commerce and industry as well as architecturally representative of the fine brick buildings constructed by the early settlers of Howard County.



HO-367



HO-366 DIST 1
ELKRIDGE FURNACE

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



HO-366 DIST 1
ELKRIDGE FURNACE

CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



367
HO-~~366~~ DIST 1
ELKRIDGE FURNACE

ELMER L. THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



HO-367

LOG HOUSE

ELKRIDGE

FURNACE HOUSE



ELKRIDGE FURNACE COMPLEX NO-367

HOWARD CO., MD

PETER KURTZE 3/88

NEG AT MD SHPO

FURNACE RUINS - not for certain

~~19/88~~

MAR 10 1988